DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh north to northeast winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,517. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

FOREIGN.—Fighting is expected in the Transvaal by Wednesday. Troops are massing on the frontier, and the Boers have arranged a complete plan of campaign with the Orange Free State. The latter now has 7,000 men on the border. It was reported in Cape Town that the Boers held Laing's Nek, and great excitement prevails. Active preparations continue in England. Troops have been ordered to be in readiness, and arrangements are being made to charter forty ships for transport service. Censorship has been established, and the receipt of news in London from Africa is slow. Members of Parliament are coming to the city in anticipation of the coming session, but no definite date has yet been set, though it is expected to be about Oct. 19. The Andrée buoy recently found proves upon examination to be the one to be dropped by Andrée if he succeeded in reaching the north pole. Dr. Nansen urges the United States, Great Britain, and Germany to co-operate in arctic exploration. It is said that the recent negotiations between China and Japan point to a triple alliance between the two nations and Korea. Advices received from China are to the effect that the Empress Dowager has definitely decided that Kuang Hsu must be dethroned and has selected Pu Tsuan as his successor. Serum has been found efficacious in the plague in Oporto. Of the first fifteen people treated not one died. It is expected that the award of the Venezuela Boundary Commission will be made public to-day. The earthquakes in Asia continue, but the shocks are weak, doing no damage. Fifteen hundred people have perished by the disturbances, and the Valley of Noarder is dotted with sulphurous springs. Austria's Ministry is completed, the Emperor having approved the assignments.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Yesterday was the coldest Oct. 2 on record since the Weather Bureau was established. The mercury dropped to 39 degrees.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the new Free Library Building at Oyster Bay yesterday.

Page 4.

The State Tax Commissioners made public the opinion of their counsel, J. Newton Piero, on the application of the franchise tax law.

Page 7.

Sorosis opened her thirty-second season yesterday.

The residence of Mrs Catharine L. Kernochan, at 824 Fifth Avenue, has been leased to Mrs. Howard Gould.

Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney told the Professional Woman's League yesterday about Englishwomen and the great amount of jewelry they wear.

At the meeting of the New York Presbytery yesterday action was taken to the end that the case of the Rev. Dr. McGiffert shall not come before the Synod at Troy. The meeting was harmonious, contrary to expectations.

Page 8.

Five men charged with robbery escaped from the county jail at Newport, R. I., yesterday morning, but were recaptured within two hours afterward.

Page 14.

The Ahearn law was again declared unconstitutional in the courts yesterday.

The collection of taxes in the greater city began yesterday. At the close of the day the Receiver estimated the receipts at $11,000,000.

The application by J Fred Pierson to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the New Amsterdam Gas Company to permit him to examine its books has been denied by Justice McAdam.

The courts opened for the Fall term yesterday. An unusual proceeding, involving the removal of a Clerk in a district Municipal Court, was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A general letter denouncing the Ramapo water scheme and signed by representatives of ninety-eight fire insurance companies was sent to the Board of Public Improvements yesterday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
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Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

POSTMASTERS ASKED TO HELP.

Contributions Invited in Behalf of the Republican Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 2.—The Postmasters of Kansas and, it is believed, those of all the other States, have been assessed for the Republican campaign fund in Ohio. The assessment is made by letters written by Chairman W. F. Burdell of the Finance Committee of the Ohio Republican State Executive Committee, and dated at Columbus on Sept. 29. One of the letters received by the Postmaster of a small town near here was made public to-day. It says:

"A Democratic victory in Ohio this Fall would carry with it almost full control of the political machinery of the State, thus enabling the opposition to intrench itself for the Presidential campaign of 1900."

Then it goes on to say that a Democratic Governor of Ohio could call a special session of the Legislature, redistrict the State, and elect Congressmen enough, perhaps, in 1900 to take the control of Congress from the Republicans. "We hope you will be willing to contribute," it continues, "to the legitimate expenses of the State Committee in its efforts to maintain Republican supremacy."

In conclusion the letter says:

"On account, therefore, of the important bearing the result in Ohio this year will have upon the greater contest in 1900, and because of the fact that the defeat of his party in the President's home State would be heralded by the opposition as a rebuke to his Administration, we hope you will aid us in this contest by sending as liberal a contribution as you can afford."

RATS CAUSE A FATAL WRECK.

Steamer White Cloud Under an American Charter Sinks with Seven Men Near Hongkong.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 2.—The steamer Olympia brings news of the loss of the side-wheel steamer White Cloud, which was proceeding from Hongkong to Manila under an American charter.

The vessel foundered when about ninety miles from Hongkong and seven men were drowned. The crew had just time enough to get away from the steamer before she went down.

The mate's boat, containing six besides himself, was driven into the vortex created by the sinking craft and carried under. The Captain's boat, containing six people, was picked up by a Chinese junk and taken to Shanghai.

The disaster is said to have been due to the ravages of the white rat. The vessel's seams opened out and she literally collapsed.

Incendiary Fires in Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 2.—Within the last two weeks in the City of Danbury thirteen barns have been burned by incendiaries. This brings the total number of fires this year up to fifty-seven greater than the aggregate number in any previous year. Luckily, the loss has not been heavy.

Debts $13,376, Assets a Dress Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—Edwin Travers, an actor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which he schedules debts amounting to $13,376. The principal asset is a dress suit.

The frost has ripened the Autumn colors, the River is perfect, the boats are steam-heated, and the band plays. See Day Line advt.—Adv.

TO-MORROW MAY SEE WAR IN AFRICA

Boers Arrange Campaign with Orange Free State.

BRITISH STILL PREPARE

Press Complains that No Progress Has Been Made.

An Outlander Writes if It Comes to a Fight It Is Believed "the Boers Will Make a Massacre of It."

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that Gen. Jan Kock will command the Boer forces on the Natal border, Commandant Cronje on the southwestern, and Gen. Schalk Burger on the eastern frontier, while Gen. Malan will be in command at Rustenburg. Altogether there will be nine Generals in command of columns.

A complete plan of campaign has been arranged with the Orange Free State.

Fighting is expected by Wednesday.

A rigorous censorship is maintained over all press telegrams.

President Krüger addressed the troops which started for the Natal border on Saturday, appealing to their patriotism and wishing them Godspeed.

The rumor that fighting had already commenced seems to have originated at the Woolwich Arsenal.

Matters are at a standstill, and practically no dispatches from South Africa have been received this morning.

The Morning Post again complains editorially that, although the Government put its hands to the plow in July, October has arrived without visible progress having been made; and the paper asks what it is waiting for, and expresses the opinion that "the expectant attitude maintained is hardly consonant with the high-sounding words that have been used."

It is understood that the Colonial Office received an important dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, yesterday, the contents of which, however, have not been made public.

The Daily Chronicle says it has reason to believe that the formation of a naval brigade is contemplated.

The Chronicle, which has lately been advocating the policy of sending an imperial Commissioner—suggesting for the post the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava—to meet President Krüger and try to arrange matters, to-day argues that the Ministers now see the mischief which Mr. Chamberlain has brought upon the country.

The paper goes on to comment upon the speech made by the Duke of Devonshire on Saturday last, which it characterizes as a remarkable appeal to the peace party, and asks why Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire did not interfere before. It then suggests that the Duke of Devonshire be sent as High Plenipotentiary to negotiate with President Krüger.

A letter from an Outlander received in Birmingham was published to-day. If it reflects the general feeling of the British residents in Johannesburg they must be in an awful funk. The writer says:

"If it comes to a fight, I believe the Boers will make a massacre of it, blow Johannesburg to bits, and shoot us on sight. In fact, I have been told so by one in office."

Reports from various arsenals and garrisons in Great Britain testify to the active continuance of military preparations. The reserves have received preliminary notice to be prepared and several regiments have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

No confirmation is obtainable from any source of the report contained in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Boers have captured Dundee.

BOERS ON THE FRONTIER.

Orange Free State Has 7,000 Men on the Border—Said in Cape Town that Laing's Nek Is Occupied.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The announced intention of the British Cabinet to meet to-morrow has, apparently, been reconsidered. It is now said that the meeting depends largely on the developments in the Transvaal.

The date for summoning Parliament has not been definitely settled, though it is expected to be about Oct. 19. Queen Victoria will hold a Privy Council at Balmoral, Scotland, at an early date, when the necessary proclamation will be signed.

Many members of Parliament are returning to town in anticipation of an early summoning of the houses of Parliament. It is the general impression that, although some speakers may express disapproval of the Government policy, few will go to the extreme of voting against the required credit. It is considered more probable that they will abstain from participating in a division.

The remarkable slowness in the receipt of news from South Africa leads to the belief that there has been a widespread cutting of telegraphic wires, or that extra censorship has been established.

The cable company officials at the Cape say it is impossible to reach Pretoria over the Durban line. The Cape Town to Pretoria line is still working, but it is glutted with official messages.

It must be borne in mind that conscription is enforced in the Transvaal, so the preparations for war necessarily entail the upsetting of the civil machinery, and the closing of the courts, as the burghers have all been commandeered.

On the other hand, there is nothing whatever to indicate that the authorities at Pretoria have the slightest desire to come to terms peacefully with Great Britain. Had the Boers not determined to fight it out, or if they were not prepared for hostilities, they would, it is thought, have sent some temporizing reply to Great Britain's dispatch.

All the hanging back seems to be on Great Britain's side, where, in spite of the newspaper and War Office talk of mobilization of an army corps, the work is apparently proceeding in a curiously leisurely manner. The departure of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, the commander of the British forces in South Africa, has been postponed from week to week, and to-day it is said that he will not leave before next week except in case of unforeseen developments.

A rumor, which, however, lacks confirmation, is current at the clubs to-night that the Duke of Connaught will accompany Gen. Sir Redvers Buller to Africa as Imperial Commissioner to confer with President Krüger and President Steyn.

When the members of the Cabinet talk in public their assurances of Great Britain's good-will toward the Transvaal are regarded as almost smacking of pathetic appeals for peace.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, in his reply to a toast to his health, at a public luncheon of the Manchester Technical School Saturday afternoon, was careful, in referring to the Transvaal situation, to announce that the Cabinet's new proposals were moderate, and his whole speech seemed to indicate that the British Government was framing its dispatch so as to invite a continuance of the negotiations.

It now appears that the alleged calling out of the first-class army reserve was a hoax. The circulars were issued on official paper, and many members of the reserve presented themselves at the barracks only to find that the order was a forgery. The police now have the matter in their hands.

An advertisement appeared this morning announcing the formation of a corps of gentlemen rough riders, patterned after Roosevelt's Rough Riders, for service in South Africa.

Advices received from Ladysmith, Natal, this morning say that 600 burghers have assembled at Albertina, in the Orange Free State, with the object of proceeding in the direction of the border, and that it is feared a raid on Ladysmith is meditated.

The Natal Field Artillery, Carbineers, and other military commands are encamped at Showground, on the road leading to the Orange Free State.

Gen. Sir William Symons, the second in command under Major Gen. Sir George Stewart White, commanding the Natal forces, is expected to arrive at Ladysmith shortly.

A prominent Englishman, Dr. Wilson, has been commandeered at Harrismith by the Orange Free State.

Reports from Cape Town declare that an immediate rupture of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal is expected. Further advices say a dispatch received there to-day from Charlestown, Natal, announces that eighty members of the Orange Free State Artillery, with six guns, have arrived at Volksrust, a point in the Transvaal close to the Natal border, and that a marquee has been erected by the hospital authorities.

The officials at Charlestown have received a telegram from the Colonial Secretary, in answer to an inquiry, instructing them to remain absolutely still and offer no resistance.

No women have been left in Volksrust, and the natives are leaving Charlestown. The officials still remain, but are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Gen. Joubert, the Vice President of the South African Republic and Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, has arrived at Volksrust, and his presence there will probably have a calming effect.

The advices from Johannesburg say no commandeering took place there Saturday. They add that many of the Boers are anxious to leave, and that many of the young men are forming corps of civilian police and are acting in conjunction with the Merchants' Association. The town is quiet.

The Merchants' Committee announces that British subjects, under a permit, will be allowed to remain, and that Consular letters and passports will be accepted if the persons presenting them are of good character.

Great excitement prevails at Cape Town, where it is reported that the Boers have occupied Laing's Nek.

The British at Cape Town express great satisfaction at the fact that matters have reached a stage when a definite settlement of the difficulties is inevitable.

The general drift of news indicates that the position of the British troops in South Africa is critical, owing to the delay in sending reinforcements, and, in the event of hostilities, early reverses are regarded as probable.

The latest advices show that the Transvaal mobilization has been rapid and comprehensive. Many Boers, it is said, did not wait to be commandeered, but proceeded to the border spontaneously. The members of the Executive, State Secretaries, President Krüger's relatives, members of the Raad, Judges, and other professional men are all eagerly giving their services, and the women are bidding the menfolk die rather than return beaten.

It is calculated that the Orange Free State already has 7,000 men on the border.

A dispatch from Durban, Natal, timed 10:45 o'clock this morning, reports that all trains from the Transvaal are arriving twenty-four hours late, having to give place to the Boer military trains. It is added that two trains which arrived yesterday evening were packed and that the station was besieged by friends of the passengers. The latter said they had endured great hardships and had been subjected to insults by the Boers.

The dispatch continuing, says that the excitement is increasing at Durban. The streets are thronged with animated crowds, and the impression prevails that the Boers may commence hostilities to-day.

Altogether, over 1,900 Natal volunteers have gone to the front. Trains from Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, are bringing enormous crowds, principally miners. A Boer Commando has arrived at the border town of Comantipoort.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Sept. 29, gives the report of the arrival of the "notorious Tynan."

NO DELAGOA BAY NEGOTIATIONS.

Lisbon Correspondent Says No Deal Is in Progress.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says he is able to deny the rumors that negotiations are in progress respecting Delagoa Bay.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—El Liberal to-day declares that Spain cannot remain indifferent to the events transpiring in the Transvaal in view of the existence of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, by the terms of which, in the event of Great Britain becoming engaged in a war with another power, it says, Portugal is obliged to mobilize 100,000 men and allow Great Britain to use her forts and arsenals.

El Liberal follows up this extraordinary assertion with the statement that a secret convention also provides that Portugal will cede Great Britain Lourenzo Marquez, on the north side of Delagoa Bay, and Mozambique, on the east coast of Africa, and calls on the Government to take discreet measures in the interest of Spain.

GERMANS NEED NOT FIGHT.

Transvaal Residents Are Exempt—Press Attacks Great Britain.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The North German Gazette makes the formal announcement that German residents are exempt from military service in the Transvaal.

The Neueste Nachrichten and the National Zeitung deny that any negotiations are in progress between Germany and England with reference to Delagoa Bay or the Transvaal crisis.

The Berlin papers continue to attack Great Britain and her policy in the Transvaal.

GERMANY MAY AID THE BRITISH.

If Great Britain Agrees with Germany's Samoan Views.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News reports recent interviews between Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, German Ambassador to Great Britain, had with reference to the Samoan question, and hints that Great Britain can buy Germany's good will in Africa by meeting the views of the German Government regarding the settlement of the Samoan difficulty.

LORD SALISBURY ON WAR.

Says Great Britain Desires Peace if It Can Be Had.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, having, in a speech at Tredegar, said, "The first and last word of these gold hunters is war, in order to lead to annexation," a correspondent wrote to Lord Salisbury, asking if it were not true that the Government would make every effort to avert war and had no desire to annex the Transvaal if a settlement could be obtained peacefully. Lord Salisbury replied, answering affirmatively.

The Duke of Argyle, in reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of Sir William Vernon Harcourt's words, said they were pure party clap-trap, adding: "I have no respect for a petty State which invites, rises by means of, and depends upon the labor and brains of strangers, affirmatively refuses them the common rights and humanity and condemns them to an intolerable life of serfdom."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS' SYMPATHY.

Resolutions Denounce Britain for Trying to Overthrow Boers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Anti-Imperialists' League of Washington has adopted resolutions denouncing the "evident purpose of Great Britain to overthrow the Transvaal Republic and appropriate its territory." The resolutions recite:

"That the principles which forbid President McKinley to assume imperial power over the Philippines apply in part to the relations of the British Government to the Transvaal Republic."

The league expresses its hope that the "patriot freemen of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State" may be successful in their resistance to "the attempt to subjugate them."

SOUGHT AMERICA'S AID.

Orange Free State Asked Arbitration by President McKinley.

A cablegram describing the efforts of the President of the Orange Free State to secure President McKinley's services as an arbitrator between the Governments of Great Britain and the Transvaal was received in this city yesterday by Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State. Mr. Pierce declined to make the message public, but he admitted having received such a communication.

The Consul General said that he regretted that the efforts of the Orange Free State had not been successful, and he expressed the opinion that the close relations now existing between this country and Great Britain had been the preventing cause.

"I do not believe there will be war, however," declared Mr. Pierce, "for I believe the two countries have too much sense for that. But one thing is certain, England has got to come down off of her high horse. The Boers are not going to stand her encroachments always."

DETAINED BY QUARANTINE.

British Officer, Buying Mules, Must Observe Texas's Regulations.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 2.—Gov. Sayers to-day received a telegram from Major Scobel of the British Army, who is in the United States buying mules, asking permission to come into Texas from New Orleans to secure several thousand mules. The Governor replied that he could do so by complying with the yellow fever quarantine regulations, which require him to be out eight days from New Orleans before he can enter the State.

Great Britain Charters Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The British Government is chartering a large number of steamers, evidently for the purpose of transporting an army corps. About forty vessels are to be chartered, and the steamers Pavonia of the Cunard Line, and Bavarian of the Allan Line are among those already taken.

War Talk Affects Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The prospect of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal was the predominant factor in all the grain and provision markets to-day, and caused sharp advances in some instances. A big foreign demand for American cereals was also a feature. December wheat closed 1¼ cents higher and May 1⅝@1⅝ cents higher. Corn advanced ½@¾ cents, oats ¼@⅝ cents, and provisions 2½@10 cents.

COLDEST OCT. 2 ON RECORD.

Not Within the History of the Weather Bureau Has the Mercury Registered 39 Degrees So Early.

Winter arrived yesterday ahead of time, and, with an icy breath unequaled on Oct. 2 within the history of the Weather Bureau, enveloped the whole countryside in a coating of frost and the population of New York in overcoats and wraps. At a few minutes to 6 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer registered a fraction less than 39 degrees.

The coldest Oct. 2 ever before recorded by the Weather Bureau was in 1875, when the mercury stood at 40 degrees.

A northeast wind swept through the streets causing early morning pedestrians yesterday to shiver as in December, and as heating arrangements had not been made in dwellings and offices, there was widespread discomfort. By 8 o'clock the temperature had risen to 46 degrees, and it continued to grow warmer until 2 o'clock, when the thermometer registered 53 degrees, the highest of the day. The bleak wind made the weather seem much colder, however, and the city took on an air of Winter.

It was a genuine cold wave from the Northwest and put an end to anything in the flower line left growing in the open air. The cool wave covered the Eastern and Northeastern States, the temperatures throughout New York and New England were near the freezing point or below. Killing frosts were reported from Ohio, North Dakota, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; heavy in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland and light in Tennessee.

Forecaster Emery said that the weather would moderate to-day, but that the light Summer clothes might be put away for the season.

COLD EAST AND NORTH.

Low Temperature Reported from New York and New England.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The temperature was unseasonably low in Boston and its vicinity during the early hours of the morning. There were heavy frosts, and it is feared that damage was done in the country districts. In the city the temperature fell to 34.5 degrees, the lowest on record at the United States Weather Bureau here for any Oct. 2 in twenty-seven years.

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 2.—The first snow of the season fell in this city at about 11 o'clock this forenoon. The storm lasted several hours, with the wind from the northeast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—To-day was the coldest Oct. 2 on record at the local weather bureau. Early this morning the temperature was 30 degrees above zero. Slight flurries of snow were reported from several places in the State.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Freezing weather in the interior of Rockland County last night killed tender plants. It is years since ice was seen in this county so early in the season.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—An exceedingly low temperature has prevailed here for the last twenty-four hours. Sunday night in the Adirondacks ice one-half an inch thick formed on small pools. The ground was frozen, and except where the sun shone did not thaw out to-day.

COLUMBUS ROADS CONSOLIDATE.

Three Street Railway Lines Now Under One Management.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The three street railway lines of this city, the Columbus, the Columbus Central, and the Cross Town, were consolidated under one management to-day, with Robert E. Sheldon as President and P. V. Burrington as Secretary.

E. K. Stewart, General Manager of the Columbus, will be made General Manager of the consolidation. W. S. Rowe, cashier of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, recently bought the Central for $1,300,000. The officers of the consolidation executed a mortgage for $7,000,000 in favor of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Cincinnati. The Columbus, into which the other two lines were practically merged, is a wealthy and prosperous corporation and was the first on the ground.

The tracks of the Central extend twelve miles beyond the north corporation line to an extensive park owned by the company, which is included in the transfer.

24 New Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 2.—Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever and one death have been reported.

The Champagnes of Moet & Chandon, White Seal and Brut Imperial, now being imported into the United States are of the celebrated vintage of 1893. Messieurs Moet & Chandon are the most extensive vineyard proprietors in the world, and their Champagnes are having a larger sale, and are of quality far superior to any other brand, being used almost exclusively at all ultra-fashionable functions.—Adv.

ADVANTAGE FOR SHAMROCK

Her Water Line Two Feet Shorter than Columbia's.

SAIL AREA 355 FEET GREATER

Both Yachts Towed Down to the Horseshoe After Being Measured —All Ready for the Race To-day.

Within 200 yards of each other the two magnificent examples of marine architecture that will race for the America's Cup today lay at anchor last night in the Horseshoe, having been towed down to their respective positions by their tenders after being measured. All devotees of the sport will be astounded to-day to learn that despite her bulky hull and immense spread of canvas the Shamrock is allowed more than six seconds by the Columbia over the thirty-mile cup course. This Designer Fife gains by a short water line as compared to that of Columbia.

The boats were measured yesterday by the veteran John Hyslop, who has figured out the racing lengths of many other cup hunters which have returned across the ocean without the coveted prize. His figures, which follow, are interesting, not only to yachtsmen, but the general public, who have watched the accounts of the various tuning-up spins of the boats:

	Columbia. Feet.	Shamrock. Feet.
Length on loadwater line	89.66	87.69
Length from after end of boom to forward point of measurement	181.62	189.13
Length from forward side of mast to forward point of measurement	75.35	79.46
Extreme length of spinnaker pole	73.35	79.46
Length of gaff	64.55	67.64
Length of topmast	64.50	58.06
Less one-fifth length of topmast	51.60	46.45
Height from upper side of boom to topsail halyard block	134.75	128.28
Sail area, (square feet)	13,135	13,490
Square root of sail area	114.61	116.15
Sailing length	102.135	101.92

Columbia allows 6.3 seconds.

Within the last few days the Shamrock has been towed over the course by the tug Wallace B. Flint, and the Columbia has been towed over the course by the tug James A. Lawrence. The Columbia arrived and made fast to her moorings in the Horseshoe at 6:10 o'clock, receiving salutes as she passed down the East River and the Upper Bay from every passing steamer.

Just before leaving the navy yard for his steam yacht Erin, Sir Thomas called his Captains, Hogarth and Wringe, and gave them final instructions about the preparations for to-day's event. He had evidently gathered from what he had seen and heard while the yacht was being measured that she would not have to give the Columbia any time allowance, and he was correspondingly cheerful when he came to take leave of his two skippers.

According to a dispatch received from the Monmouth Beach Life-Saving Station at 10 o'clock last night there will be quite a heavy sea off Sandy Hook unless the wind moderates or shifts to some other quarter.

MR. ISELIN CONFIDENT.

C. Oliver Iselin, when seen at the navy yard yesterday afternoon, said that he was perfectly satisfied with his boat. He said that he knew he had a very speedy boat in all kinds of weather and that he was confident she would render a good account of herself in the coming races.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, was present while the Columbia was being measured. He said that without any question the Columbia was a fast boat, and he admired her very much, but he was also of the opinion that his boat was fast, and that all that remained to settle the question of which boat was the faster, was the coming series of races.

Sir Thomas was introduced to Lieut. Tobin, inventor of Tobin bronze, with which the Columbia is plated. They complimented each other on the looks of both bronze hulls, Sir Thomas saying that the Columbia's underbody was certainly beautiful, and Lieut. Tobin replying that he admired the Shamrock's underbody also.

Among those who watched the operation of taking the measurements were Rear Admiral Sir Charles Beresford, Arnold Morley, Sir Henry Burdett, and Chevalier de Martino. Rear Admiral Beresford looked the Columbia over with a critical eye, and said, in comparing the cup defender with the cup challenger, that the American boat was much more symmetrical and graceful in appearance.

He believed, however, that this was due to the white paint with which her top sides are covered, and went on to say that the green paint on the Shamrock made her look bulkier than she really was, and that if she was painted white she would look fully as graceful as the Columbia.

Chevalier de Martino said that, according to his eye, the Columbia was the better looking boat of the two from an artistic view-point, but did not think he would change his prediction that the Irish boat was the faster.

Capt. Hank Haff was also at the navy yard. He said he expected to see the Columbia win, and when asked about the story that he had discovered the hull of the Shamrock to be out of plumb, declared he was still willing to stand by his statement.

Secretary Oddie said last night that the steamer Republic, chartered by the New York Yacht Club for the use of its members and friends, will leave Pier A, North River, this morning at 9 o'clock instead of 9:30, as previously announced.

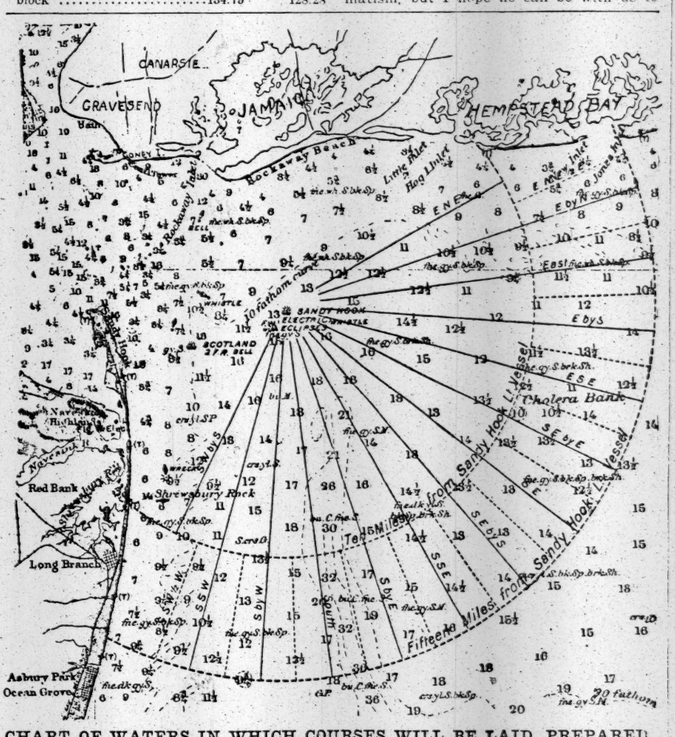

CHART OF WATERS IN WHICH COURSES WILL BE LAID, PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

SHAMROCK'S GREATER SAIL AREA.

It will be seen that the sail area of the Shamrock is 355 square feet in excess of that carried by the Columbia. Fife has designed the yacht to carry this enormous spread of canvas on a water line that is practically two feet shorter than that of the American boat. When Mr. Hyslop announced the result of his figures at the New York Yacht clubhouse last night, the members present were greatly surprised. None, however, could dispute the figures.

Just why 1,700 pounds of extra lead were placed in the Columbia yesterday was the topic of much serious discussion among yachtsmen. From appearances Mr. Iselin was evidently afraid that the Columbia was rather tender, and in weather similar to that which has prevailed during the past two weeks a little more stability was desirable.

The first race, which is scheduled for to-day, will be sailed over the course to windward and leeward fifteen nautical miles each way, and the start is fixed for 11 o'clock off the Sandy Hook Lightship, unless the weather conditions make a postponement necessary.

All arrangements had been completed to measure both yachts yesterday in the big graving dock at the navy yard, and the Shamrock left her berth at Erie Basin early in tow of the tug Lawrence.

The cup defender Columbia was the first to be measured. Shortly after 6 o'clock the valves in the caisson at the entrance to No. 3 dry dock were opened, and the dock filled with water. When the tell-tale on the caisson showed that there was about twenty-one feet of water in the dock the Columbia floated, but in order to be sure that the ship was off the blocks the water continued to flow in until there were about four inches short of twenty-eight feet of depth.

MEASURING THE COLUMBIA.

He arrived at the navy yard shortly before 8 o'clock, and at once commenced work getting the length of the boom, gaff, mast, and spinnaker pole. The crew rendered all the assistance they could, and an assistant was hoisted in a boatswain's chair to carry the tape to the head of the topmast.

In measuring the length of the spinnaker boom, it was found that the pole was about four inches longer than the restrictions allowed—that is, from the centre of the bowsprit between the jib and jibtopsail stays to the forward side of the mast. Capt. Charley Barr was called, and he cut two inches from each end of the pole.

Then plans were made to measure the water-line and over-all lengths of the boat. The crew and C. Oliver Iselin, Capt. Woodbury Kane, Herbert C. Leeds, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Harry F. Lippitt of the America's Cup Committee, Hugh C. Kelly, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, who will sail on the Columbia as Sir Thomas Lipton's representative in the cup races; J. Connell, also of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Capt. Nat Herreshoff, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin were aboard the American boat when the hull was measured.

Mrs. Iselin, Mr. Duncan, and Secretary Kelly were in the cabin engaged in conversation, while all the others on board, with the exception of Nat Herreshoff, Capt. Barr, and Mr. Connell, were placed amidships in order to bring the boat down evenly to the designed water line.

Herreshoff, Capt. Barr, and Mr. Connell assisted Measurer Hyslop in getting the figures. The forward overhang was first measured. A plumb line was suspended from the very tip of the bow, and getting into a boat Mr. Hyslop, by means of a long measuring rod, got the length from the plumb line to the water line on the bow.

The after overhang was obtained in a similar manner, and after these dimensions had been obtained, the measurer applied the tape from the taffrail to the bow to get the length over all. After making a few calculations, Mr. Hyslop announced to Messrs. Iselin and Herreshoff the result of his measurements.

NEARLY A TON OF BALLAST ADDED.

Evidently the figure was somewhat less than the managing owner desired to sail the Columbia on, for a dozen men were sent ashore in the tender, and, going to the Plymouth, carried over to the Columbia twenty pigs of lead, aggregating 1,700 pounds in weight.

Mr. Leeds stated that the pigs of lead were placed in the Columbia to make up for the loss in weight occasioned by the removal of the dunnage, but it was noticed that when the ballast had been added the Columbia sat lower in the water than she did before. Then Mr. Hyslop measured her water line again, and the length—89.66 1-100 feet—proving satisfactory to the owners and Designer Herreshoff, a V-shaped mark in red paint was placed at the water line on each side of the hull about amidships.

As soon as Mr. Iselin announced that the measurement operation had been finished, the crew took aboard their dunnage and several spare sails, the pontoon at the end of the dock was warped one side, and a line being passed to the tug Wallace B. Flint, the Columbia was taken in tow for her moorings inside of Sandy Hook.

The American cup defender left the navy yard shortly after 3 o'clock, and on the trip down the East River, and, in fact, all the way down to the Hook, she received a continuous ovation from steam and sailing craft, whose salutes were acknowledged by the dipping of her flags.

At just 5 o'clock the craft was at her mooring on the big can buoy in the Horseshoe, and a fresh northeast wind swung her around so that her bow pointed right by the end of the Hook. The tender St. Michaels came down shortly after and anchored near the Columbia.

SHAMROCK UNDER THE TAPE.

The Shamrock was warped into the drydock where the Columbia had been measured at half-past 1 o'clock, and the caisson closed, making the water smooth for the measurements. Just before going on board his yacht Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"I am extremely sorry that Mr. Fife is not present. It is a very unfortunate thing at this time. He is unable to leave the hotel, as he is suffering with rheumatism, but I hope he can be with us to-morrow during the race. We have done the best we can without him to-day."

Sir Thomas Lipton, Vice Commodore Sharman-Crawford, and H. MacGilldowney of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, with Henry F. Lippitt of the New York Yacht Club, who will represent the latter club on the Shamrock during the races, then went on board with Measurer Hyslop, his assistant, and Designer Herreshoff.

After the measurer's steel tape had been stretched from the topmast truck down the mast to the top of the main boom and from the bowsprit end to the main boom end, all those who will sail in the Shamrock during the races, some fifty-three in all, including Sir Thomas Lipton, sat down on deck on each side, amidships, while Measurer Hyslop, Herreshoff, and Mr. Lippitt proceeded to measure the yacht's water line. This work occupied two hours and a half. The yacht's water line was then marked on each quarter with the red letter V and at the bow by a broad white stripe across the stem.

Sir Thomas and his party left the yacht at 4 o'clock, the pontoon was swung open, lines cast off, and the Shamrock, with housed topmast, was towed away from the navy yard by the tug James A. Lawrence. She arrived and made fast to her moorings in the Horseshoe at 6:10 o'clock, receiving salutes as she passed down the East River and the Upper Bay from every passing steamer.

Just before leaving the navy yard for his steam yacht Erin, Sir Thomas called his Captains, Hogarth and Wringe, and gave them final instructions about the preparations for to-day's event. He had evidently gathered from what he had seen and heard while the yacht was being measured that she would not have to give the Columbia any time allowance, and he was correspondingly cheerful when he came to take leave of his two skippers.

According to a dispatch received from the Monmouth Beach Life-Saving Station at 10 o'clock last night there will be quite a heavy sea off Sandy Hook unless the wind moderates or shifts to some other quarter.

MR. ISELIN CONFIDENT.

C. Oliver Iselin, when seen at the navy yard yesterday afternoon, said that he was perfectly satisfied with his boat. He said that he knew he had a very speedy boat in all kinds of weather and that he was confident she would render a good account of herself in the coming races.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, was present while the Columbia was being measured. He said that without any question the Columbia was a fast boat, and he admired her very much, but he was also of the opinion that his boat was fast, and that all that remained to settle the question of which boat was the faster, was the coming series of races.

Sir Thomas was introduced to Lieut. Tobin, inventor of Tobin bronze, with which the Columbia is plated. They complimented each other on the looks of both bronze hulls, Sir Thomas saying that the Columbia's underbody was certainly beautiful, and Lieut. Tobin replying that he admired the Shamrock's underbody also.

Among those who watched the operation of taking the measurements were Rear Admiral Sir Charles Beresford, Arnold Morley, Sir Henry Burdett, and Chevalier de Martino. Rear Admiral Beresford looked the Columbia over with a critical eye, and said, in comparing the cup defender with the cup challenger, that the American boat was much more symmetrical and graceful in appearance.

He believed, however, that this was due to the white paint with which her top sides are covered, and went on to say that the green paint on the Shamrock made her look bulkier than she really was, and that if she was painted white she would look fully as graceful as the Columbia.

Chevalier de Martino said that, according to his eye, the Columbia was the better looking boat of the two from an artistic view-point, but did not think he would change his prediction that the Irish boat was the faster.

Capt. Hank Haff was also at the navy yard. He said he expected to see the Columbia win, and when asked about the story that he had discovered the hull of the Shamrock to be out of plumb, declared he was still willing to stand by his statement.

Secretary Oddie said last night that the steamer Republic, chartered by the New York Yacht Club for the use of its members and friends, will leave Pier A, North River, this morning at 9 o'clock instead of 9:30, as previously announced.

BRISK WINDS FOR THE YACHTS.

Course to be Sailed

"The Best is Cheapest."

We learn this from experience in every department of life. Good clothes are most serviceable and wear the longest. Good food gives the best nutriment. Good medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is the best and cheapest, because it cures, absolutely CURES, when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

that a few bets were placed yesterday afternoon on the Stock Exchange, but the names of the bettors and the amounts wagered could not be learned last night. It was said that Marky Mayer bet $250 even money on the Columbia end, and that he also bet $250 to $200 on the result of the series, taking the Columbia end.

Charles Brodt bet $2,000 to $1,400, taking the Columbia end, against a pool of several bettors on the Shamrock. George W. Lederer bet $500 to $375 with Marcus R. Mayer, the theatrical manager, Mr. Mayer taking the Shamrock end. Bob Rose said that he had offered $5,000 for ten days past on the Columbia, but that he had not been able to get rid of more than $1,000, which he peddled out at $100 to $75 on Columbia. He said that very few people with any large amount of money are looking for the Shamrock end.

At the Calumet Club, the Knickerbocker Club, and the New York Yacht Club there was some slight betting in small amounts between the members and visiting Englishmen. The odds generally quoted were $500 to $300 on the Columbia.

ALL HOTELS ARE CROWDED.

The hotels are even more crowded this week than last. Two facts contribute to this state of affairs: One is that many persons who were expected to leave New York after the Dewey celebration will remain for the yacht races, while, on the other hand, many are arriving from Great Britain, Canada, and distant points to witness the contest between the Columbia and the Shamrock.

At the Waldorf-Astoria every room was taken, and 500 were seeking accommodations yesterday. Cots have been placed in the famous state and other noteworthy suites. Mr. Boldt has opened his own house in Twenty-fourth Street to guests, and has secured many rooms in private houses to furnish sleeping rooms to visitors.

At the Fifth Avenue, Albemarle, Hoffman, Gilsey, Grand, Imperial, Holland, Marlborough, Normandie, Vendome, Rivers, Metropole, Cadillac, St. Cloud, Gerard, Buckingham, Plaza, Netherland, Savoy, Manhattan, Grand Union, and Murray Hill a similar state of affairs exists, and in the majority of cases the proprietors are exerting all their efforts to entertain old patrons. In some cases the managers of up-town hotels are placing visitors as far south as Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Streets in family hotels and residences.

How London Will Get the News.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—In anticipation of today's race between the Columbia and Shamrock, The Evening News has erected an immense canvas facing the Thames Embankment, upon which there will be flashed every ten minutes pictures of the course of the race.

The Daily Mail will announce the result by colored signals thrown by a searchlight from the tower of the Harmsworth building. These signals will be visible a great distance.

The morning papers publish long dispatches and editorials regarding to-day's race for the America's Cup, and print pictures of the course. They do not attempt, however, to predict the result of the contests, which, it is admitted, depends entirely upon the kind of weather that prevail.

Biograph in Yacht Races.

The American biograph has been adopted officially by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club as an adjunct to the work of the referee in the international yacht races. The biograph will have two big cameras on the committee's boat, each capable of running for five minutes consecutively, at the rate of thirty pictures a second, and in the event of any foul, such as occurred in the Defender-Valkyrie races, the biograph camera will be turned on, and pictures taken as long as the referee directs. Pictures will also be made of the start and finish of each race, and the New York Yacht Club is to have, by the courtesy of the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company, a mutoscopic record of the races for its historical archives.

FITCH'S "BARBARA FRIETCHIE.'

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Clyde Fitch, the author of "Barbara Frietchie," which was written for Miss Julia Marlowe and which will be the opening attraction when she appears at the Criterion Theatre in this city, attended a rehearsal of the play today. After the rehearsal Mr. Fitch consented to make public for the first time the stage story he has evolved for Miss Marlowe.

The heroine of the play will be found to be a new Barbara Frietchie, and no period of the play will be found to be the same as that of Whittier's poem, while the locale is the same, Mr. Fitch makes his Barbara a beautiful Southern girl instead of an old woman. In constructing his play Mr. Fitch says he has delved into all available data to discover if Whittier's heroine had a real existence, and in this search he finds the burden of proof against that assumption. Barbara Frietchie seems to be a tradition, and under the circumstances Mr. Fitch has felt at liberty to treat the tradition in his own way.

The result of his work is a story of the courtship of Barbara Frietchie amid the surroundings of war. Barbara is the daughter of a stanch Confederate family, and is loved by a young Southerner, but her affections are bestowed upon a Union officer. She is at first loyal to the faith of her family, but is soon gradually influenced by her lover to Federal tendencies. In the attack upon Frederick, where she lives, by the Confederates, her lover is seriously wounded by her own brother, and is brought to the Frietchie home, where he subsequently died.

The last act embodies in a slight degree the incident which Whittier made famous, and this is the only point in which the play follows the poem.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—The unique "Little Town Elections" were held in Connecticut to-day, 162 of the 168 towns in the State electing town government officials.

In many cases they voted on the liquor license question, and in a few instances settled permanently or temporarily the question involving the abandonment of district school systems in favor of consolidated schools under town auspices. The towns and cities not participating in these peculiar elections were Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby, and Naugatuck.

Returns up to midnight had been received from 133 towns of the 162 voting, and the tables show Republican victories in 101 towns, and Democratic success in 32. Full returns from all the towns in the election of 1898 showed 92 towns to be Republican, 27 Democratic, and 43 divided. Comparing the full returns of last year with the returns received thus far from to-day's election, the Republicans have gained 9 towns, and the Democrats 5, these gains coming from the towns classified last year as divided.

Of the twenty-nine towns missing to-night fifteen went Republican last year, seven Democratic, and seven divided. There is but little change in the liquor license situation. So far as reported school consolidation was voted in six towns.

In four cities Norwalk, South Norwalk, Waterbury, and New London, city elections were held. In Norwalk a Democratic Mayor was chosen and a Republican Municipal Council was elected.

In South Norwalk the Republicans were successful, except at the head of the ticket, where a Democratic Mayor was elected.

The Democrats scored a clean sweep in Waterbury, and at New London, where minor city officials were voted for, the Democrats carried off the honors.

Girl Who Accused Mrs. Eyler Dying.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Sadie Weisman, the girl of this city who was an inmate of the State Industrial School for Girls at Trenton, and who, it is alleged, was ill-treated there by Mrs. Eyler, is dying. President Bishop of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has ordered that her ante-mortem statement be taken. This statement will be presented to the Mercer County Grand Jury.

NATION'S CAPITAL WELCOMES DEWEY

Unparalleled Demonstration in Honor of His Return.

WASHINGTON WILD WITH JOY

The President and Cabinet Greet Him at the White House.

Civic Organizations, Numbering Thousands of Men, March Before Him in Review—The City's Freedom Presented to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—By comparison with the splendid welcome he received in New York, Admiral Dewey's home-coming must have seemed tame to him; but it seemed to move and please him, for though it was not so magnificent, it was the welcome of his old friends and neighbors. It was a homely, heartfelt welcome. To-morrow the Nation will take charge of him, and will honor him through its chosen representatives from all parts of the land; but tonight it was the City of Washington, not the National capital, which welcomed its old citizen, and that was the keynote of everything that took place. It was friendly, neighborly, joyous, affectionate, not magnificent or great.

The citizens had made every preparation to make the occasion worthy of their hero. The decorations were elaborate. Pennsylvania Avenue was one mass of colored bunting along the entire line of march from the station to the White House, and, not content with this, few private citizens failed to make some display of color on their houses. Unique designs in fairy lamps dotted the horizon; great search lights threw broad beams of bright light across the blue sky of a clear October evening, and the stately Capitol stood revealed in all its queenly beauty in the powerful rays of many concentrated lights. The same device was used effectively in the case of other public buildings, which stood within the range of vision of Admiral Dewey and the President as they reviewed the throng of people, the prow of the white Olympia projecting from the centre of the stand just south of the Treasury Building, at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue. On the façade of the newly completed General Post Office Building flamed forth two inscriptions set in electric points, the one reciting the famous message of the President directing Dewey, then thousands of miles away in the Far East, to go forth to destroy the Spanish fleet, and the other setting out the famous Admiral's direction to the lamented Gridley, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," which marked an epoch in the history of the United States.

WELCOMED TO THE CAPITAL.

The Admiral's reception in Washington really began when the train reached the line of the District of Columbia, and stopped for a few minutes at the little station of Deanwood. At this point the Reception Committee went through the formality of presenting the Nation's guest the freedom of the District. The ceremony was performed by District Commissioner Wight in the presence of the Admiral's fleet Captains, the military and naval members of the party, and as many of the Reception Committee as could be crowded into the Admiral's car.

John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, then extended President McKinley's greeting, to which the Admiral returned his thanks very briefly. Commissioner Wight then said:

"Admiral Dewey, you are now in the District of Columbia, and, representing the Commissioners of the District, I have the honor of tendering you the freedom of the Nation's capital, and in behalf of the people of the District, from the most exalted to the humblest citizen, I give you a sincere and cordial welcome home. We feel gratified that Washington is to be your future home. It is the best place in the world in which to have a home, and it is fitting that you who have done so much for the Nation and have done such an important part for the Nation should make your future home in the Nation's capital. The people of Washington will esteem it not only a pleasure but an honor to do all in their power to make your stay with us as pleasant as your services have been successful at Manila."

The following address of welcome had been prepared, and a copy printed on parchment was handed to Admiral Dewey:

"The freedom of the National capital is hereby tendered to Admiral George Dewey of the United States Navy as the guest of the District of Columbia, on the occasion of the ceremonies in honor of the achievements of the forces under his command in the harbor of Manila, and as a mark of respect for his official and personal conduct under all the trying circumstances of the memorable period."

The address was signed by John B. Wight, John W. Ross, and Lansing H. Beach, as members of the committee.

Admiral Dewey's reply was as brief and characteristic as all of his other speeches have been.

"I want to thank you very much, my friends," said he, "for this testimonial of your regard. It is true that as long as I live, and I hope to live a long time, [Cheers,] I intend to live in Washington. I thank you again for this expression."

Then, dropping the tone of formality in which this had been uttered, he extended his hands and said heartily: "Now I want to see my friends. Charlie, old boy, how are you?" and he grasped C. C. Glover by the hand, and went through the party, shaking the hands of all who were within reach.

THE ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

In a few minutes the train was in the brilliantly lighted station at Washington. The middle aisle of the station had been carpeted clear to the carriage entrance. The committeemen and the "fighting line," as the brilliantly uniformed officers were termed, all alighted, while W. H. Moses, the Chairman of the Reception Committee; Theodore Noyes of The Evening Star, Commissioner Ross, and Archibald Greenlees went into the Admiral's car, and after a few words of formal greeting brought him out. Taking the arm of Mr. Moses, the Admiral headed the procession down the station, while the officers and committeemen fell in at the rear. It was a procession as brilliant as a diplomatic reception.

At the station the police and a squad of soldiers were trying to hold the people in check. The multitude regarded their efforts pleasantly and tolerantly, but not obediently. It was neighborly with them, and they smiled amiably at the well-meant efforts of the police and soldiers. They overflowed the prescribed limits at the curb, swarmed into the street, and refused to budge. While the police were trying to shove them back, they yelled and waved hats and handkerchiefs at the hero of the hour. He laughed and got into his carriage, and at that moment a searchlight settled on him and threw his kindly face into startling relief against the night. At that sight the people went mad. The police and soldiers gave up, while the gold-laced figure in the glare of the searchlight raised his hat, and a wild roar went up that seemed as if it must be heard at the Treasury steps.

They were quickly followed by the Admiral himself, and when he appeared to take his seat in the carriage the crowd went almost wild with excitement. The Marine Band gave the four flourishes which naval etiquette requires, and then played "Under the Double Eagle," by Wagner, which is said to be a special favorite with the Admiral, and which, at his request, the Olympia's band played as the fleet sailed out of the harbor of Hongkong to give battle to the Spaniards at Manila, and again when the famous warship started on her homeward voyage. The carriage which the Admiral occupied with W. H. Moses, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, in going from the station to the White House was strikingly handsome, and was drawn by four spirited bays ridden by postillions. As he took his seat, the cavalry troop at the word of command swung out into the street in front, and wheeling to the left began the march up Pennsylvania Avenue.

The entire escort being mounted, the party proceeded rapidly toward the White House, the cavalry at a trot with the Admiral and his immediate escort closely following. There were scattering volleys of cheers, but the party moved so quickly that it was past the crowd on the avenue as a rule before it was realized that Dewey had gone by.

As the Admiral's carriage swung around the Treasury toward the White House, a brilliant spectacle was spread out before him. To the right, Lafayette Square was ablaze with electric lights, the great trees and flower beds sparkling with many-hued lights, while in the midst swung out in huge electric letters the motto, "Welcome, Admiral." The Navy Department beyond was ablaze with lights as were the White House grounds.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A mighty roar went up from the crowd as the Admiral alighted at the portico of the Executive Mansion.

As he stepped from the carriage, Col. Bingham, representing the President, stepped forward to escort him to the East Room, where Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, and a brilliant assemblage of naval officials were ready to extend to him the greeting of the navy. Secretary Long was at the door, and as the Admiral entered the Secretary grasped his hand and with enthusiasm said:

"Admiral, I welcome you home. This is the Navy Department for the moment, and your associates of the navy are assembled here to give you a hearty greeting."

"Thank you, thank you," responded Admiral Dewey, first exchanging a few words of greeting with the Secretary, and then with Mr. Allen and the other officials. These included Rear Admirals Crowninshield, O'Neil, Melville, Van Reypen, Hichborn, Bradford, Sampson, Major Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. Haywood, commanding the Marine Corps; Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and many others. There was little need of introduction, as Admiral Dewey had served alongside most of these officials. There was no formality, and after the first greetings, Secretary Long invited the Admiral to accompany him to the President's library, where Mr. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet were awaiting him.

PRESIDENT GREETS THE ADMIRAL.

Arm in arm Secretary Long and the Admiral proceeded by the elevator to the upper floor of the Mansion. The members of the Cabinet had assembled in the Cabinet room, while the President was alone in the library adjoining. As Secretary Long entered with the Admiral the President came forward to greet the famous sailor, and grasping his hand, wished him a hearty welcome.

The Admiral acknowledged the cordial sentiments expressed by the President and then asked as to the health of Mrs. McKinley, saying he had heard with great regret that she had not been well. In reply the President suggested that the Admiral meet Mrs. McKinley. They stepped out to the corridor, which Mrs. McKinley makes a sitting room, and here found her with some of her women friends The Admiral was presented, and received from Mrs. McKinley as well as the President a most hearty welcome home.

Returning to the library, the President invited the members of the Cabinet to meet the Admiral. Secretary Hay headed the party, followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson. Former Secretary Alger was also present, having been requested by the President to join the party. The greetings with the Cabinet were brief, and then the President and Admiral Dewey headed the party toward the reviewing stand. They passed out of the rear of the White House, down the gravel walks, and out to the street in the rear of the Treasury. The crowd seemed to know that the hero was approaching, for a great wave of cheering went up, and Pennsylvania Avenue was bathed in light from end to end.

THE CIVIC PARADE.

The stand had been erected at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue, just south of the Treasury Department Building, and as he moved through the stand to the prow built out from its front, leaning on the arm of President McKinley, the crowd started a mighty cheer, which passed down the avenue and was taken up for blocks. The Admiral frequently bowed his acknowledgments. The President and Admiral Dewey were joined at the front of the stand by Secretaries Hay, Root, Hitchcock, and Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith, officers of the Olympia, and other naval officials. As the cheering at length died away, the Admiral turned to Mr. McKinley, and the two, seating themselves, entered into conversation while awaiting the arrival of the procession.

The head of the civic parade which had been arranged in honor of the Admiral began to pass in review before him shortly after 8 o'clock. There were many novel and interesting features relieving the sameness of the ordinary civic parade. The spectacle, as the marchers came up the length of the avenue in the glare of the red lights, under sweeping arches of stars of a thousand of roman candles, was beautiful and impressive. The beginning of the march was heralded by the bursting of thousands of giant crackers, while bombs along the line sent showers of fire into the air.

The column was headed by Gen. George Harries, Chief Marshal, leading a numerous body of bicyclists, all the wheels were interwoven with garlands and wreaths of flowers and greens and colored bunting, and every wheelman carried Chinese lanterns. Many were in costume. Close behind the splendid Marine Band came the veteran organizations, and Dewey, himself a veteran and a Grand Army of the Republic man, looked with pride, mingled with sorrow, upon the gray-headed men who marched past with as bold a step as advancing years permitted. A special meed of applause went out to the veterans of the Spanish war, who mustered in creditable numbers for the parade.

NOVEL DISPLAYS IN THE LINE.

A formidable detachment in the line was that of the International Machinists, following a great six-inch rifled cannon from the Washington Navy Yard, bearing the inscription, "We make the guns for Dewey."

The Catholic societies of the district made a special effort to do honor to the Admiral, and with excellent results, for their contingent was one of the most numerous and effective in the column. They bore great illuminated crosses, many of the orders were in uniform, and all of the marchers carried flaming red torches.

The letter carriers had all of the local postal cars in line, ablaze with electric lights, spelling words of welcome to Dewey. One of their features was a gigantic illuminated envelope addressed to Admiral George Dewey, Manila, and marked "Returned to Washington."

The German societies had a most creditable representation, and altogether the civic parade was a worthy one. As the rear of the column passed, the public fell in behind and passed before the reviewing stand for an hour to get a glimpse of their hero.

The crowd was so eager to see Dewey that they spoiled the effectiveness of this part of the arrangements by breaking through the ropes and surging about the grand stand, where they gave vent to wild cheering and a noisy demonstration that completely upset this part of the review. Admiral Dewey gave frequent acknowledgment to the cheers for him, and, seeing that the review had lost its distinctive character as a procession, quitted his place early and, with the President, followed by the members of the Cabinet, left the stand, the Admiral proceeding to the home of his hostess, Mrs. McLean and some of the others accompanying the President to the White House. The procession was in line for a half hour later, and there were frequent salutes, in ignorance of the Admiral's absence.

THE ADMIRAL SERENADED.

It was 9:10 o'clock when the fatigued recipient of the day's demonstrations reached the home of Mrs. Washington McLean, mother of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, on K Street, facing Farragut Square. He was accompanied by Chairman Moses, his two aides, Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell, and his son, George G. Dewey. The Admiral was met at the head of the staircase by Mrs. McLean and her daughters, Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Ludlow, and her grandson, Capt. Frederick Burger. Mrs. McLean welcomed the Admiral and turned over the house to him, for his use during his stay in Washington. Mrs. McLean and the members of her family then left, going to her country place, Beauvoir, in the suburbs of Washington.

The Admiral had arrived sooner than was expected, and before a crowd had collected. Presently the people surged in on all sides, and for some time would not believe the officer who said the Admiral was inside. A band came up and serenaded the Admiral, the crowd cheered and cheered, and finally Dewey appeared at the window and bowed his acknowledgments. Cries of "Speech, speech!" were heard on every side, but met with no response. Luncheon was served at 9:30 o'clock, and then the Admiral retired. Crowds lingered about the house for some time.

THRONGS SAW DEWEY SPECIAL.

Ovation at All Points—Crowds at Every Station—Children's Greetings Touched the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Admiral Dewey's journey here from New York was one continuous ovation, limited in its intensity only by the varying density of population.

Almost immediately after going aboard the train the Admiral retired to his private car for luncheon, which was served for six—Admiral Dewey, his son, George, his brother and his brother's wife, Capt. Lamberton, and Lieut. Brumby.

Thereafter the Admiral lay down and tried to get a little sleep, but this was impossible owing to the continuous ovation along the line.

It was said by the railroad officials and train men that the ovation during the run from New York to Washington was the most remarkable demonstration that has ever taken place along the line. Every town displayed its full population, and every house and cross-roads settlement was turned inside out to see the flying special pass.

It had been the intention of the well-meaning committee to notify all the towns along the route at what hour the special might be expected, but the train dispatcher at Jersey City heard of it and entered a hasty protest, saying that it was next to impossible to get the special out of town and notice in advance would probably block the tracks. Apparently, however, the railroad telegraph operators had passed the tip along, and the crowds were on hand as though they had been sent for.

A bare stop was made at Princeton, where young Dewey had been a student, and the Admiral went to the platform for a minute, merely saying to the boys that he was pleased with the reception they had given him. It was such a reception as an Emperor might have envied, every student of the college town being in evidence, as well as the whole population of the place, while college yells resounded above the rumble of the departing train.

Admiral Dewey was particularly touched all along the line by the number of children who came out to see him. They formed a very part of the throng everywhere, and wherever there was a schoolhouse the children had apparently been given a special recess to come out and cheer the train.

There was a large crowd of children at Baltimore, and Admiral Dewey, who had come to the rear platform for the sixth or seventh time on the trip, said to the trainmaster, who was standing by him, that he felt more touched and complimented by the attention of the children than by almost any other thing since his return to America.

All along the line every train, whether freight or passenger, that the special passed saluted it with a long-drawn blast of the whistle, and in the larger towns, where the flier slowed down within the city limits, there was a continuous roar of steam from factories, machine shops, and the shifting engines and trains on the sidings.

Every engineer seemed to have been bottling up steam for an hour in advance, and hung out of his cab window, with his hand on the whistle cord, while the firemen, clinging to the handrails and running boards, swung the bell as though ringing for a dozen crossings.

Chester and Wilmington seemed to have come to the stations en masse, and in each the train ran slowly between wide lanes of people from one end of the town to the other, while every lamp post, awning pole, and shade tree bore a crop of young Americans, and the roofs and freight cars on the sidings were converted into grand stands for the brief instant that the train swept by.

The Admiral responded good-naturedly to all these calls on the stock of strength that he had been reserving for the trying ordeal in Washington. He went again and again to the platform to bow as the train passed by.

DEWEY SPEAKS AT PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Admiral Dewey has, to use his own pronoun, put "his university" into high good humor.

When it became known here that Admiral Dewey's special train would pass through Princeton Junction at 2:50 this afternoon, steps were immediately taken to have the Admiral stop and speak to the undergraduates of the university which is perhaps closest to his heart, as the Alma Mater of his son and the first to bestow an honorary degree upon himself.

Young Mr. Dewey, who was familiarly known among his classmates of '96 as "Skidsey," was wired the desires of the undergraduates and at the same time messages were sent to the Superintendent of Transportation of the Pennsylvania system to find out if the train could be stopped. Young Mr. Dewey, presumably after consultation with his father, wired back to Princeton that the speech would be delivered.

Soon afterward came a message from the railroad official that Admiral Dewey's train would not stop at Princeton Junction. It added this bit of advice gratis: "The students are advised that it will be extremely dangerous to be anywhere near the track when the special passes."

Despite this wet blanket message, the undergraduates filled four cars to such an extent that every aisle was full and the platforms were so crowded as to be dangerous. There were at least 200 more unable to hang on to the cars and they started on a trot to the junction, a distance of four miles.

Apparently Admiral Dewey's wishes were better than the Superintendent's orders, for when the special entered it was running under full control and a great cheer went up from the assemblage of students. As the train stopped their enthusiasm knew no bounds, for upon the rear platform of the Atalanta they saw the kindly Admiral, his face beaming with pleasure at the sight of the uproarious band of collegians.

A mighty cheer, known in Princeton circles as a "locomotive," shook the air, and on the end was "Dewey! Dewey! Dewey!" In an instant the Admiral had removed his tall hat and smiled, if anything, more kindly than before, which was the signal for another outburst.

Then Dewey began his speech, while the trainmaster stood with his hand touching the engineer's signal rope. Admiral Dewey did not say very much, but what he did say touched the spot. Princeton had been very proud of Dewey before, but now this admiration has changed to worship. Whether it was that the 2,000 persons assembled by the efforts of the few days past, or whether the sight of the men, with some of whom at least his son had spent four happy years, and of the great stone piles of the university crowning the hill for four miles away, brought a lump up into his throat—at any rate, the Admiral showed marked nervousness.

Admiral Dewey spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, I thank you very much. You cannot imagine how happy I am to hear your, or 'our,' university cheer. For I am one of you. You know my son graduated from Princeton in '96, and I am a Doctor of Laws of our university. Cheering and loud cries for "Skidsey" Dewey.] I again thank you very much for this demonstration."

The Admiral then turned to the trainmaster with a simple "I am through," the cord was pulled, and the handsomest train that ever ran over the Pennsylvania Railroad, carrying the most admired man in the country, rolled away, amid the lusty cheers from a thousand enthusiastic undergraduates' throats.

Admiral Dewey has been invited to come here on commemoration day, the 21st of October, but it is not yet known whether he will be able to accept. If he does come it is probable that the University will break its record in the manner of entertaining its guest.

Crowds Assembled at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—The train bearing Admiral Dewey went through this city at full speed, to the great disappointment of a crowd of several hundred persons who had gathered at the Market Street Station in hopes that the train would stop. Another crowd assembled at South Broad Street, where there was a cheer as the train went past. The party could not be seen at all owing to the window curtains having been drawn to shut out the sun.

Kickapoo Valley Railroad Sold.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 2.—The Kickapoo Valley Railroad was sold here to-day for $500,000 under foreclosure of a mortgage for $800,000 held by the Central Trust Company. It was bid in by A. J. Upham, representing the stockholders and holders of the receivers' certificates, which aggregate about $400,000. The purchase is said to be really for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

Worcester Spy Changes Hands.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Worcester Spy, the oldest newspaper in Massachusetts, was sold to-day by William S. Walker to Charles Nutt. It will continue to be Republican. The new proprietor is a native of Natick, a graduate of Harvard, Class of '90, and for the past eight years the publisher of The Paragraph of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Mamaroneck, N. Y. He was formerly a reporter on The Spy.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

DEWEY LEAVES NEW YORK

Tangle in Programme for Escorting the Admiral to the Ferry.

HERO AS RIGHT AS A TRIVET

Crowds Cheer Him on His Way, and Also Give Schley an Ovation—Grateful for Many Kindnesses.

"You're right as a trivet, Admiral," said Capt. Coghlan yesterday when Dewey asked the doughty hero of "Hoch der Kaiser!" how he looked, after the heartbreaking campaign of the week in New York. The judgment of Capt. Coghlan satisfied every one, and "right as a trivet" it was for the remainder of the morning, and hundreds were soon repeating the phrase, although few of them understood its significance.

The Admiral smiled at the comparison, as if he was reflecting how difficult it had been to stand firm, like a trivet, upon the threefold confusion caused by the conflict in the three programmes that had been carefully arranged by the City Reception Committee, the portion of the Washington committee that had come on to this city to provide for the trip to the capital, and the remainder of the Washington committee, which had staid in Washington until yesterday morning, and then came on with a brand new formula for making the journey in a painless manner.

The Admiral was accustomed to confusion, and he merely smiled and waited while the committees unraveled the tangle. He knew that at the end he would be, as he was at the beginning; the chief consideration, and that the clashing programmes would have to be straightened out in some ways They were straightened out in full time, and there was no jar in the actual carrying out of the final programme, which was a compromise.

GOES OVER HIS MAIL.

Admiral Dewey left the city at 1:50 for Washington. He rose early, getting out of bed a little after 5 o'clock and taking his accustomed cup of tea. After dressing and breakfasting he called for the vast pile of mail that has been accumulating at the hotel for the last few days. His Lieutenants assisted him in disposing of this, and he got through with it in a short while, as he confined himself only to the most important letters, putting the rest aside until he had more leisure.

It is doubtful if any of that voluminous mail gets answered before the reception in Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 12, as the Admiral said yesterday morning that he would not attempt to do any work, see anybody, or go anywhere, until after he has had a good rest, after his trip to Montpelier.

The occasional and infrequent days of rest he has had since landing in this city have not counteracted the tremendous fatigue he has undergone during the long naval and military pageants, and he is thoroughly exhausted. He said yesterday that he is feeling all right again, but his face shows that he is tired and in need of rest.

Later in the morning, after he had replied to a few of the most urgent of the letters, he gave out the following statement through his private secretary:

"Admiral Dewey has received so many letters of welcome and congratulation since his arrival in the United States that he finds it impossible to answer them. He therefore takes this means of acknowledging their receipt and of thanking all his friends for their many kindnesses."

EATS BREAKFAST ALONE.

The Admiral breakfasted lightly and alone. This is also his custom, and he finds it possible, as Li Hung Chang did, to adhere to his simple rules of life amid the distracting confusion of this metropolis. He never permits anything, unless it be of great importance, to interfere with the order of his daily life. He rises, breakfasts, works, dines, acts, day after day, in the same simple, direct manner. Everything is done with the regularity and precision of watch mechanism.

As on the day before, he was afraid that he would be interrupted by callers whom he would find it difficult to refuse. To avoid giving offense, he sent word to the office of the hotel early in the day that he would receive no cards before 10 o'clock, and that he would receive no callers at all, except a few whose names had been determined upon. This protected his seclusion and rest until quite late in the morning, and shielded him effectively from all intrusion from the public during the remainder of his stay in the city.

Capt. "Joe" Coghlan was one of the few who were admitted to his apartments in the morning. The Captain was dressed in a somewhat amphibious manner, as he himself expressed it

"Good morning, Admiral," he said, as he entered Dewey's room. Then, as he thought he detected the Admiral's eye travel over his dress, he said.

"You see, Admiral, I didn't know just what to put on this morning, so I made it half and half sort of amphibious, you know, so as to be ready for any emergency on land or water."

The Admiral laughed heartily, and said that he didn't know himself exactly what to do or how to look, as he was not informed as to the exact nature of the ceremonies of the day. He was then dressed in civilian suit, and remained so until he left the city, as it turned out that there was no military or naval element in the small ceremony that marked his departure.

RIGHT AS A TRIVET.

Capt. Coghlan expressed his surprise at finding the Admiral looking so well.

"After what some of the papers said," he remarked, "I expected to find you a mere shadow."

"Do I look like one?" said Admiral Dewey.

"Well, hardly. You're as right as a trivet. You could do the same thing again right away."

"I should not like to try it," said the Admiral.

Crowds began forming in front of the Waldorf-Astoria at an early hour in the hope of getting a last look at the Admiral. The police tried several times to clear the street in front of Entrance 13 of the Waldorf, but the moment they relaxed their vigilance the people would swarm back and block up the street, and even the private door leading into apartments of Manager Boldt, where the Admiral was staying. This particular crowd waited for hours in the street, and at last saw the Admiral for one minute as he passed down the steps and entered his carriage and drove away.

Inside the hotel it was little better. All the guests were congregated in the corridors, together with hundreds of persons from the outside, who thought they could have an opportunity of seeing Dewey as he walked up and down the corridors. This the Admiral carefully refrained from doing, and not one of those inside who were waiting both in the corridors saw him at all.

When he was ready to go, he passed quietly down the steps and out of the private entrance to the carriage. He gave little opportunity for the curious to catch a glimpse of him, as he hurried with eager haste from the hotel to the boat, and from the boat to the train that was to take him to Washington.

CLASH OVER PROGRAMME.

Before the Admiral left the hotel it was evident that great confusion had arisen over the programme for the day. It was due to the misunderstanding of the Washington committee, which supposed that it was expected to invade New York and take charge of the Admiral before the City Committee had completed its duties. This latter committee understood all along that it was to act as escort to the Admiral until it should deliver him to the committee from Washington at the North River. This was also the understanding of Gen. Miles and of those members of the Washington committee who had come on to New York to arrange for the preliminary plans.

The Washington end of the committee had quite other views. It was soon known that it expected to take charge of the Admiral in the hotel and escort him to the United States tug Nina, and on to Washington. The clash was very unpleasant, but it was soon arranged amicably, and a compromise programme agreed upon. Commander Baird, speaking of this confusion, said:

"There was no hard feeling, and very little conflict, if any. There was no actual conflict, only emulation. We who live in Washington are striving all the time to catch up with you who live in New York. That is all. It was only our endeavor to imitate and emulate."

The programme as announced by Gen. Miles Sunday, as well as by other members of the Washington committee on the same day, was modified. The programme as announced by the members of the City Committee was practically abandoned, and the Washington committee, or that part of it that came on the scene late in the day, had to accept only a partial carrying out of its plans.

It was fully expected that the Mayor and the City Committee would escort the Admiral to the ferry and there turn him over to the Washington committee. As this part of the ceremony had been abandoned, the Mayor called on the Admiral early in the morning and formally bade him goodbye, and left him in the hands of the other members of the City Committee.

TRIP TO THE FERRY.

Then followed a number of attempts to get the several representatives of the committees together so as to agree upon a uniform programme for the simple ceremony of escorting the Admiral from the hotel to the Twenty-third Street ferry. Gen. Miles and St. Clair McKelway did much of this work, and soon got the tangle straightened out. The other members of the City Reception Committee who were present were Richard Croker, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, W. W. Foster, and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo. Commander Baird and John Joy Edson represented the remainder of the Washington committee.

The start was made from the hotel at 12:10 P. M.; the tug Nina was boarded at 12:40, Jersey City was reached at 1:15, and the train started for Washington at 1:50.

After a conference of the representatives of the various committees, the order of carriages in which the Admiral and his party drove to the ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Twenty-third Street was agreed upon as follows: First carriage, Admiral Dewey, his son, George Goodwin Dewey; W. W. Foster, and St Clair McKelway; second, ex-Assistant Secretary McAdoo, Lieut. Brumby, Lieut. Caldwell, and Richard Croker; third, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewey and Senator Proctor; fourth, Capt. and Mrs. Coghlan and Commander Baird; fifth, Capt. and Mrs. Lamberton and John Joy Edson; sixth, Gov. Smith of Vermont and Gen. T. S. Peck; seventh, the two Chinese servants of the Admiral.

There was tremendous cheering in the streets all the way from the hotel to the ferry, although the crowd seemed small compared with the throngs of the days of the military and naval pageant. There was a larger assemblage of people at the ferry, and the crowd rushed from pier to pier in the hope of seeing the Admiral as he passed from the carriage to the tug.

CHEER GEN. MILES FOR DEWEY.

Many crawled out upon the floating pier of the Erie Railroad, and there bobbed up and down in uncertain security for more than an hour, and then failed to catch a good view of the hero. They loudly cheered Gen. Miles, thinking at first that he was the Admiral, and afterward cheered him for himself.

The party was escorted to the ferry by thirty mounted policemen, who had orders from Chief Devery, they said, to accompany the Admiral to Jersey City. When told that the party would go over in the navy tug and that no horses could be got aboard, there was some dismay, but a happy thought occurred to one of the policemen, and he suggested that they could hitch their horses to the tug, and let them swim. This suggestion was passed over, and the police escort remained ashore, after protecting the Admiral from interruption over the entire route

There was no formal ceremony of any kind when the Washington committee and the City Reception Committee separated at the ferry. Chairman St. Clair McKelway merely said, turning to the Washington committeemen, "Well, gentlemen, here is the Admiral." The trip across the river was uneventful, and the only incidents were the greetings shouted at the Admiral by persons in passing boats.

The Nina put in at Pier D of the Pennsylvania docks in Jersey City, and the Admiral was received there by a large party of officials of the State and municipality, as well as by many officials of the Federal Government, who had come from Washington. The Jersey City Chief of Police had seen to it that carpet was tacked down over the way that the Admiral was to walk from the boat to the railway station, and that a sufficient escort of police guarded every inch of the route, even to the steps of the special train of Pullman cars.

NOW THE NATION'S GUEST.

As the Admiral landed in Jersey City, R. Ross Perry, representing the Washington Reception Committee, addressed him as follows:

"Admiral Dewey, you were yesterday the honored guest of a great State. To-day the Nation claims you as her own. We are come to welcome you to your home in her capital city. She awaits there to put the seal of her approbation upon your great achievement.

"Her heart went out to you when a year ago in Manila Bay your triumphant cannon told the other nations of the world that this country had come among them as one of them; but it is only to-day that she can give you the hand of welcome, and she does it as a glad mother welcomes her son who comes from the battlefield bringing with him the sheaves of victory."

Admiral Dewey listened attentively to the speech and then bowed and said: "I am very greatly honored, Sir. Thank you."

Simon Wolff, also of the Washington Committee, then stepped forward and said: "On behalf of the committee, Admiral, I wish to present to you this medal, which is of some historic interest, not only on account of the impress it bears, but also on account of the material of which it is cast. I hope that you will always wear it in health and in happiness."

The Admiral bowed and murmured a low "Thank you."

The medal bears a head of the Admiral, and it is made of the metal of guns captured from the Spaniards.

Among those who received the Admiral at the pier in Jersey City were Gov. Voorhees, Chief Engineer Melville, Gen. Wilson,

BLUE DAY ON THE OLYMPIA

No Shore Leave for the Crew and the General Public Is Barred.

MEN ATTEND TO HOME DUTIES

Chief Incident Battalion's Departure for Washington—"Star" Conduct Men Attend a Theatre.

The flagship Olympia, anchored off One Hundred and Sixth Street, North River, was the scene of general disappointment yesterday, both to the crew of the vessel and to thousands of would-be visitors. The landsmen were anxious to get aboard, and were unable to do so except in very limited numbers. The men on board had an even more eager yearning to reach the shore after many long months away from home, but none of them got the longed-for liberty.

It was explained by the officers that no liberty would be given until the return from Washington of the battalion of men which left last evening to take part in the Dewey reception exercises in the capital. The battalion took more than half the complement out of the vessel, and as fifteen men are now on shore, having failed to reappear after their evening of jollity at the Waldorf-Astoria smoker, every man left on board will be required to work the ship.

The famous vessel was closed to the general public yesterday to allow the crew an opportunity of cleaning ship after the tremendous visiting of Sunday, and to wash clothes and attend to various other home duties which have been sadly neglected for the past week. Besides all this work, some room was required for preparing the battalion for its triumphal trip to Washington.

A fleet of launches and small boats was hovering around the gangways all the morning, their anxious occupants entreating to be allowed on board. The Corporal of the gangway met all comers with the saddening information that only those who had some relative or friend among the officers or crew would be admitted, and this sifting process resulted in the boats returning to shore with nearly all their passengers.

Notwithstanding the cold, bleak wind that swept alongside Riverside Drive, the crowds of would-be Olympia guests increased, until every boathouse along the river front in the vicinity was congested with a mass of anxious men, women, and children making inquiries of the boatmen. The latter were somewhat non-committal regarding the chances of getting on board the cruiser, and this resulted in unending confusion and disappointment throughout the day in the vicinity of the Olympia's gangways.

There were, however, many friends and relatives of officers and men who got on board, and as each of these had with them a large party, the big vessel's decks were comfortably filled with visitors until late in the afternoon. Those who did get aboard saw even more of the cruiser than Sunday's visitors, for the engine and fire rooms were thrown open. The wardroom and the various officers' quarters were also more accessible, and the officers themselves, who dared not venture out among Sunday's turbulent throngs of visitors, put in the day escorting various groups of interested spectators from deck to deck.

There was little or no official business attended to on the quarter deck, about the most important incident of the day being the departure of the battalion. There was a great stir created at 1:20 o'clock by the departure of twenty-five lucky men who had been selected to represent the vessel at a special matinée performance of "The Man in the Moon," given in their honor at the New York Theatre. These men were picked from what is known as the "star" conduct class, which is made up of men who have not transgressed a single rule of the ship within six months after becoming first-class.

None of the officers were able to give any definite information as to the movements of the Olympia in the immediate future. It was said that, although Admiral Dewey's flag was still flying at the main, it remained there only as an act of courtesy, as it was not expected that the Admiral would officially return to the vessel. It was believed that the vessel would start for Boston during the latter part of the week.

The cold weather has played havoc among the crew, whose blood has been thinned by long residence in the tropics. Dozens of the men were unable to talk above a whisper yesterday, and several were temporarily laid up with colds. Every man was enveloped in an overcoat, and the vicinity of the galley on the gun deck was the most popular resort on the ship.

Nearly every visitor who went away yesterday carried off large quantities of Manila relics, from armor-piercing shells down to Mauser bullets and cap ribbons from Spanish fighting vessels. Gifts, however, were brought to the vessels from various admirers. Large quantities of chrysanthemums were sent on board to the officers and men. All the tables were decorated and nearly every man was shivering in a big overcoat with a big flower in his buttonhole. The officers received several invitations to attend the yacht races, but were obliged to decline to attend to-day's race, as the few officers left on board are absolutely required to attend to the service routine until the return of their shipmates from Washington.

All the officers received passes to the clubhouse of the Westchester County Racing Association for the Fall meeting at Morris Park. The badges were sent with the compliments of August Belmont. The officers of the cruiser are being overwhelmed with invitations of various kinds.

The big fleet of war vessels which has furnished such an inspiring sight anchored at regular intervals in the North River began to break up yesterday. The flagship Chicago was the first to move. She got under way during the forenoon and dropped around to the navy yard. The Lancaster got up anchor at 2 o'clock and steamed down to the Tompkinsville anchorage. The other vessels, except the Olympia, will scatter for one or the other of these points to-day. The regular North Atlantic fleet will sail for Hampton Roads on Thursday.

OLYMPIA'S TARS GO ON A SPECIAL.

Train of Sleeping Cars Carries the Battalion to Washington.

The battalion from the Olympia which is to take part in the Washington reception to Dewey, arrived at the Pennsylvania Pier, in Jersey City, at 8:30 last evening on the navy yard tug Nina. The battalion consisted of one company of marines, 54 men; three companies of bluejackets, 54 men each; a color brigade of 4 men; a signal corps of 4 men; 11 pioneers, and ambulance corps of 6 men, and the band of 20 pieces, making 261 men in all in light marching order in command of the following officers: Lieut. Commander George P. Colvocoresses, Ensign William P. Scott, aide on Admiral Dewey's personal staff; Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, Ensign Montgomery M. Taylor, Ensign Frank B. Upham, Ensign Arthur G. Kavanagh, Ensign Henry V. Butler, Assistant Surgeon Dudley N. Carpenter, Assistant Engineer Edwin H. De Lany, Assistant Engineer John F. Marshall, Jr., Assistant Engineer Edward H. Dunn, Captain of Marines Otway C. Barryman, Gunner Louis J. Connelly, and Paymaster's Clerk William M. Long.

The jackies were marched into the lower floor of the station, where they were allowed to stack their arms and rest at ease while the train that was to carry them to Washington was made up. Out from the blouses almost instantly after the at-ease order was given came a number of the pipes which had been given to the men at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday night, and, despite the cold wind blowing from the river they puffed contentedly until the order "Fall in!" came from the officers in command.

The crowd at the station was very small. A large number of people had assembled at 7 o'clock, when it was supposed the tars would start. The majority of these left under the impression that the sailors had already departed, so that the men were received by only a few friends.

Asked as to how the boys felt about going to Washington, one of them said: "Oh, we are ready to go. We might just as well be there as on shipboard. We are all longing for the different celebrations to conclude, so that we can settle down and have our regular snore leave."

The men left in a special train of ten sleeping cars. Nine of them were old ones which are practically out of service, but the sailors appeared to be delighted with them. The berths were alluded to as "bunks," and even the officers, in detailing the men to the various cars, used the expression "one man in the upper bunk and two men in the lower bunk." It took about half an hour to get the men assigned to their respective cars and berths, the officers occupying the rear car. The special train pulled out at 10 o'clock.

A PERMANENT DEWEY ARCH.

Movement for It Seems Likely to Meet Success, as There Is Apparently No Opposition to It.

The movement to make the Dewey arch permanent seems likely to meet success. There has been apparently no opposition to the idea encountered among the well-known citizens who have been approached on the matter, and it is the general opinion, it appears, that the money to put the work of the sculptors into marble should be raised by popular subscription. There has been no formal pledging of any stated contributions to this fund. There will be no steps taken to secure these until the men who are interesting themselves in the matter shall have formed a complete organization.

Charles H. Nicoll, a publisher, of 220 Broadway, seems to have taken the first active steps toward having the arch made permanent. He interested Col. William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, and Col. Church became enthusiastic over the idea because of the opportunity it afforded of erecting a monument to the navy. Various well-known citizens, including ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, J. Pierpont Morgan, Anson R. Flower, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, and others have signed a paper signifying their approval of the plan. It is reported that Mr. Morgan has privately expressed his willingness to contribute $50,000 to the project, or a larger sum if needed. A meeting is to be called for some day this week on the third floor of the St. Paul Building to form the permanent organization. Mr. Bliss, it is thought, may preside.

Col. Church said yesterday that he heartily approved the plan, but did not think the permanent arch should bear an inscription marking it as a monument to Admiral Dewey. "I think," said he, "it would be broader and better to have it a monument to the navy. I do not believe in erecting monuments such as this would be to any living man, though the arch might properly bear statuettes of the three Admirals we have had, and there might also properly be something about it to indicate that the arch after which the permanent structure was modeled was erected in Admiral Dewey's honor. We have not a single adequate monument to the navy in this country, and surely no country owes more to the sea than we do.

"One excellent reason for perpetuating this arch is that it gives us an advantage which the projectors of a monument usually don't have, in the assurance that we shall be pleased with the result. Sometimes men go down into their pockets to pay for a monument, and when finished it proves to be something with which every one is displeased. In this case we shall know exactly what we are paying for.

"As for raising the money, I approve of forming various guilds of men in certain lines of business or in certain professions, each guild starting a subscription of its own. The esprit de corps of the men in each guild would lead them to raise as big a sum as possible, so as to well represent their business or profession in the subscription list. This wouldn't interfere with the popular subscriptions, because every one could send in his or her mite and have it accepted. We would not refuse a one-hundred-thousand-dollar subscription simply because it was a large sum to come from one person."

Warren W. Foster, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Dewey celebration, said he understood the Mayor was to be asked to appoint a "Committee on Perpetuation of the Dewey Arch." He added:

"Many influential persons want to see the arch in permanency, and at this time, when public feeling is at its height, there ought not to be much difficulty in raising the necessary money. All the members of the celebration committee with whom I have spoken are in favor of the scheme, and there is little doubt, if the Mayor appoints the committee that it will succeed."

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements said the subject of perpetuating the arch would not, in his opinion, be taken up at to-morrow's meeting of the board. "I am heartily in favor of the idea of a permanent arch," said he, "but I think the money for it should be raised by popular subscription. I want every school child and every workingman to be able to feel a personal interest in the arch. It will be ten thousand times more popular that way than if the city built it. The men promoting the scheme would do well, I think, to get the Mayor to give it his sanction."

Mr. Holahan also said that the temporary arch would not be taken down till it showed signs of weakening so as to be dangerous.

Charles R. Lamb, who designed the arch, said the exterior of it was good for a year at least, and the interior was strong enough at least for the two days of the celebration, and on the main line the schedule was reduced from a three-quarter to a one-half minute basis. The Metropolitan Company ran its day schedule until 10:45 at night and the other system until 9.

OLYMPIA MAN LOST HIS MEDAL.

Accused a Girl He Met on the Bowery of Having Taken It.

Frank Gunner, one of Admiral Dewey's men on the cruiser Olympia, was robbed Saturday night of the bronze medal presented to him by Congress for bravery at the battle of Manila. Each member of the crew received a like medal.

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"THE WHITE SQUADRON" TROUBLE.

Abraham Gruber Says the Supers Must Get Their Money.

"If the supers who appeared in the production of 'The White Squadron' at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday were not paid, it is an outrage," said Abraham Gruber, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Home Fund, yesterday. "Some time ago we made a written contract with J. J. Darling, who agreed to give a performance of 'The White Squadron' at the Metropolitan Opera House for $3,800. He was to pay the company, rent, gas—in fact, everything. The Dewey Home Fund was to receive the difference in the gross receipts after the $3,800 was paid.

"That money was paid, and we netted for the fund something like $5,000. I will see Mr. Darling, and he must live up to his agreement."

Dewey to Visit Three Oaks.

Admiral Dewey has promised a committee from the village of Three Oaks, Mich., to visit that place and to be present when the citizens have their "Dewey Cannon Day." E. K. Warren, President of the village, and Chairman of the Invitation Committee, was received by Dewey on board the Olympia last Thursday, and had an audience with the Admiral, in which the hero accepted the invitation, provided he could set the day for the celebrations. The committee also extended an invitation to Miss Helen Gould to be present, and she has consented to go if no engagement prevents.

Presentation of the War Scrapbook.

The scrapbook of the war gotten up by the shipping interests of the port for Admiral Dewey was yesterday conveyed by Fred B. Dalzell, on behalf of the committee, to Edward Wilkins Dewey, Admiral Dewey's cousin, who had been delegated by the Admiral to receive the gift. The presentation was informal. There were no speeches. Mr. Dewey called at the Maritime Exchange, where the big book had been on exhibition, and viewed the present, dining afterward with Mr. Dalzell.

Dewey Thanks G. A. R. Post.

Capt. John W. England of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who is Commander of Winfield S. Hancock Post, No. 259, G. A. R., of this city, yesterday received a letter, dated the flagship Olympia, Sept. 30, and bearing the signature of Admiral Dewey, thanking the post for a resolution of greeting sent by the veterans to the Admiral.

"The Sunken Maine" on Exhibition.

The allgorical painting, "The Sunken Maine," which is to be presented to Admiral Dewey on behalf of the United States Navy by its owner, J. B. Seimon, was placed on exhibition yesterday at 3 East Twenty-sixth Street. The artist is Eugenio de Teixeiro, Marquis de Aguia Branca, the Brazilian whose unfortunate financial ventures, since his residence in this city, have been aired in the newspapers. The picture was begun the day after the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor, and was finished at the end of a month. It will be on exhibition free to the public for several days.

Dewey Bowed to Philadelphians.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The passage of the Admiral through this city aroused unbounded enthusiasm. At every way station from the extreme northeastern section to the point where the change of engines was made crowds stood with craned necks in the hope of securing a glimpse of the hero of Manila. Factory whistles shrieked a salute and the boats on the Schuylkill River kept up a continual din while the Admiral's train was in sight. It was 3:43 when the stop was made at Gray's Ferry, and the people in waiting crowded around the Admiral's private coach. There were shouts and cheers, but Admiral Dewey failed to respond until the train started on its journey to Washington. Then he appeared on the rear platform and bowed his acknowledgments.

The Deweys Go Home.

The Deweys have gone away. But they have carried away with them the most pleasant recollections of their latest visit to New York. Lieut. William T. Dewey, before returning to his Vermont home yesterday, said: "I am comparatively young, but I shall never forget the great honors paid to my uncle or the uniform kindness that his relatives have received here. I know that feeling is shared by every one with Dewey blood in his or her veins."

Died Watching the Parade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Abraham Shaner, a candy maker nineteen years of age, while watching the Dewey parade to-night from a housetop on Pennsylvania Avenue, was killed by putting his hands on a live electric light wire which ran above the roof.

CITY REMOVING HER GAY DRESS

Decorations and Stands Coming Down —Relic Hunters Strip Admiral Dewey's Reviewing Stand.

New York began yesterday to resume her former staid appearance. She had laid aside her festival clothes and put on her every-day apparel, ready for the duties of the coming days, and although the thought of the hero they have welcomed will dwell forever with her citizens, they have pulled themselves together after their enthusiastic outburst and started in to make up for lost time after two days of holiday making.

The first evidence of the transformation became apparent when the work of stripping the buildings of their decorations began in the early morning. In many instances the owners of buildings had decorated their edifices themselves, and these put aside the gay bunting and flags until another occasion presents itself for their use.

A great majority of the more lavishly decorated places, however, had their festive attire put on by professional decorators, who, according to their contracts, were to take the decorative material back when the celebration was over. It was in these latter cases that the decorators found a large hole made in their figured profits, especially if they expected to get back any of the handsome decorations put on and around the reviewing stand.

Within an hour after the Admiral had left his reviewing post on Saturday the relic hunters were at work. The carpet upon which he had stood for four hours while the troops marched by was pulled up and cut to pieces by the souvenir fiends, and when bits of this priceless relic were no longer obtainable, the crowds fell on the other decorations, the canopy under which the Admiral stood, the flags that draped the stand, and the bunting that had been made sacred by being in his vicinity, and they fought and argued over every inch of it until it had finally disappeared.

That was the condition that greeted C. H. Koster's men when they arrived yesterday to strip the reviewing stand of its decorations. It looked as if a gang of vandals had been at work, and what was left for the contractor was fit only for the ragbag. Even large brass eagles and shields had been carried off.

In a lesser degree the same state of things had happened at the City Hall, where all the drapery and other of the decorations within reach had been appropriated, and many of the piers, especially the Pennsylvania Railroad slip, from which Dewey departed, had also been denuded.

The miles of grand stands which had been erected along the route of the parade began to come down yesterday, and, although all of the lumber of any account was taken away by the builders, there were enough bits of wood left to give the street cleaners work for some days to come.

The builders of stands on park property have until Thursday to clear away their refuse, and they have been compelled to put up a deposit to guarantee the performance of their contracts. Along the Riverside Drive and in Madison Square the lawns have been roughly treated, and it is well that the Dewey celebration came in the Fall, when the havoc wrought to the grass and foliage will not be as noticeable as it would have been at any other time of the year.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Dewey Executive Committee, announced yesterday that it would be at least a week before the accounts of the various committees are audited. The money so far expended has been paid out on orders, and the itemized bills have not yet been received. When these come in, Mr. Foster said, they will have to be passed by the sub-committees and then audited by the Auditing Committee. There still remains much detail work to be done, and these matters will be arranged when the Plan and Scope Committee has its next meeting, which will probably be at the end of this week.

ELECTRICAL DISPLAY THE LARGEST.

Dewey Decorations Only Made Possible by the Use of Private Plants.

The electricians of this city are accustomed to handling electric light power on a large scale, but the magnitude of the electrical display shown here during the Dewey celebration has astonished them. "Only a few years ago," said a well-known contracting electrician yesterday, "such an illumination as was seen here for four nights during the demonstration could not have been possible. It was only possible at this time because nearly all of the large buildings which were decorated with incandescent lamps supplied the current from their own plants."

It is agreed among all local electricians that it was the largest electrical display, in number of lamps shown and amount of current used, ever known in the world. The cost, when the satisfactory effect is considered, was small. The main expense was, of course, for the outlay.

Sixteen-candle power lamps were used almost entirely, and they cost from 20 to 22 cents a piece. By dipping the glass bulbs into a colored fluid, which comes ready prepared they can be made red or blue. There are about one dozen lamps of sixteen-candle power to one-horse power and 4 cents per horse power is a liberal estimate per hour for the cost of the current.

The Brooklyn Bridge sign was the largest shown in the city. It contained 8,000 lamps. The Pennsylvania Railroad sign, "Welcome to Admiral Dewey," contained only 2,000 lamps. On the American Surety Building 1,400 lamps were used, and the cost for the display was very little. The lamps were all arranged by the electricians of the building, and the current was supplied from the electrical plant in the engine room.

While the Dewey illuminations marked a new era and gave the electricians some idea of what they can build upon in the future, they did not make as much money as would naturally be supposed, as they took back a good deal of the material used, giving the purchasers rebates. The signs and displays of all kinds have been pulled apart, and most of the material is on the market again as second-hand stuff.

BIG STREET CAR DEWEY EARNINGS.

Passengers Carried by the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Roads.

From the closest calculations that could be made yesterday, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company together carried during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last 1,203,320 more passengers than on the corresponding three days last year.

On the Metropolitan system the average daily receipts amount to $40,000, and the number of passengers every day is about 800,000. Last Thursday the receipts were $55,950, and on Friday they reached $65,219, an increase of $28,600 over the same date of last year. Saturday's traffic, despite the fact that the lines were cut in two for six hours, netted $50,972, and 835,374 was taken in on Sunday. There was a total increase of passengers to the number of about 1,753,300 during the four days and of about 1,042,820 within the first three days.

The Third Avenue line carried 372,500 people from Thursday morning to Saturday night, which was 100,500 in excess of last year's record for the corresponding days. This shows an average increase of 33,500 passengers for each day, excepting such reductions as should be made on account of transfers.

On both lines the regular daytime schedule was extended further into the night than usual, but there were no extra cars put on the Metropolitan's roads either by day or night. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cross-town line of the Third Avenue Company was run under double headway for the two days of the celebration, and on the main line the schedule was reduced from a three-quarter to a one-half minute basis. The Metropolitan Company ran its day schedule until 10:45 at night and the other system until 9.

OLYMPIA MAN LOST HIS MEDAL.

Accused a Girl He Met on the Bowery of Having Taken It.

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She told Magistrate Pool yesterday, in the Yorkville Court, that she was drunk at the time and did not know what she was doing. The Magistrate held her in $1,000 bail for examination.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR DEPARTMENT.
(Second Floor.)

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLES; SILVER, BLUE AND CROSS FOX; CHINCHILLA, MINK, ALASKA SEAL, BROADTAIL AND PERSIAN LAMB SKINS, FROM WHICH SELECTIONS CAN BE MADE FOR FUR GARMENTS, NECKPIECES, MUFFS, ETC., TO ORDER.

FUR LINED GARMENTS OF SILK AND CLOTH, IN IMPORTED MODELS, FOR EVENING AND CARRIAGE WEAR.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

POLICE AND PORTABLE STANDS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me what right the police had to prevent people from bringing camp stools on Riverside Drive to use in viewing the parade to-day? In the neighborhood of Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, hundreds of people had to throw away the camp stools or boxes they had bought, or else turn back and not see the parade at all. And this in the face of the fact that within a few hundred feet of the Drive were men and boys in full view of the police selling these boxes and stools.

Nor was this all. Right on Riverside Drive was a wagon going up and down selling camp stools, with an advertisement on them, for 25 cents, and later 50 cents. I had to give up two stools which I had bought during the week.

I asked the Inspector of Police, who was there in a carriage, why I was compelled to do so, and he said that the police wanted to have nothing in the way of handling the crowds, and if these were allowed, they would interfere, and the crowd probably become congested. I called his attention to the truck that was within a few feet of him selling camp stools, and asked why that was allowed if they wanted to keep incumbrances off the avenue. He answered that was none of his business; he was attending to police work. I think this would stand looking into. READER.

New York, Sept. 30, 1899.

DEWEY ARCH ON RIVERSIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Saturday relative to the beauties of the Riverside Drive and its capacities to accommodate the great crowds incident to a great naval parade would suggest a proper place for the Dewey arch, if it should be desired to retain it permanently. Why not place it at the northern end of the viaduct now building over the Manhattan Valley? No better place could be chosen.

At one end of the bridge is the monument of our greatest military chieftain. At the other end, to be seen by all travelers on the beautiful Hudson, would be shining out in all its splendor, the arch intended to honor our great naval hero. The extension to the Riverside Drive, now in construction, will afford in future years to the population of the greatest city, the facility of viewing any other naval parade that may occur in our waters. What better place, therefore, can there be for the Dewey arch?

CLAREMONT.

New York, Oct. 2, 1899.

Saturday's Ovation to Miss Gould.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper I was more than pleased with the notice you gave of the spontaneous ovation tendered Miss Helen Gould during the parade of yesterday. It seldom happens that a woman receives such a public acknowledgment of the affection in which her name is held by the masses as did she at that time. And it is well that the people all over the world should know that while this country delights to honor its noble sons it also delights to honor its noble daughters, who do all that they can do for the Nation's good and the happiness of the people. W.

New York, Oct. 1, 1899.

DIANOVITCH OUT OF DURANCE

Queer Austrian Count Released from the Washington Workhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Count Rocco Dianovitch, the queer Austrian tourist who says he is studying prison life in the different countries of the world, has just got out of the District workhouse. He reached Washington a short time ago, and after getting a bath, meal, and hair cut, went out and smashed a window in a business-like and thorough manner. He had previously had himself interviewed by the Washington papers, and when he was arrested placidly gave his name and the object of his misdemeanor. He went to the workhouse, accordingly.

The Count says he was well-treated in the workhouse, and thinks it is much better than most of those in the other large cities of the country which he has investigated. His object in coming to Washington being accomplished, the Count is about to leave. He will not announce his next objective point, for fear that the storekeepers will take measures to protect their windows, and thus defeat his purpose.

A Decrease in Shipbuilding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Vessels built in the United States, and officially numbered during the first quarter ended Sept. 30, 1898, were 296, of 73,230 gross tons, compared with 301, of 83,191 gross tons, for the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. The wooden tonnage was only 6,951 gross tons, compared with 25,113 for the corresponding quarter in 1898. In spite of the rise in structural steel the steel tonnage has increased for the quarter from 32,462 tons in 1898 to 47,043 tons in 1899. Of the total, however, two-thirds were built on the great lakes.

Malt-Nutrine

is the easiest tonic in the world to take and the most beneficial and lasting in its results. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n prepares it, hence its merit.—Adv.

POINT FOR CAPT. CARTER

Judge Lacombe Grants Habeas Corpus Writ for the Prisoner.

APPEARS IN COURT TO-MORROW

Convicted Officer's Attorney Acts Late at Night—Claims Punishment Is Against the Law.

United States Circuit Judge Lacombe last night issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter. The writ was granted in Chambers, at a late hour, and on an ex-parte application. It is returnable to-morrow.

This step was a total surprise to those who had kept pace with the progress of the case. From the time of Capt. Carter's arrest, his attorneys in this city in immediate charge of his case had declared that no appeal was possible after the approval of the sentence of the court-martial by the President. As late as yesterday afternoon Abram J. Rose of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, the condemned officer's counsel, specifically and repeatedly denied the report that habeas corpus proceedings would be instituted, and agreed with the published opinions of experts in military jurisprudence that such proceedings were not possible.

The writ is directed to Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, and the Commandant of the Post at Governors Island, and it commands them to produce Capt. Carter before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court in the Post Office Building at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will be required to show cause why the prisoner now in their custody should not be discharged.

The petition for this writ is based on the contention that the law provides that the convicted officer shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or by other punishment, and not by a combination of the three, and that, as Capt. Carter has been dismissed and disgraced, he cannot also be imprisoned.

The petition, which is in the name of Abram J. Rose, recites the trial and conviction of Capt. Carter for misappropriation of funds, his sentence to five years' imprisonment, and the official publication of his disgrace, his arrest, and incarceration in Castle Williams, on Governors Island. It then proceeds:

That it is proved by Article 60 of the Article of War, Section 1,342 of the Revised Statutes of the United States that every person who shall have been convicted of the offenses of which said Carter was found guilty, "shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge."

That in pursuance of said sentehce said Oberlin M. Carter has been dismissed from the service of the said United States Army, and the order of dismissal has been duly personally served upon him, as petitioner is informed and believes, and the crime, punishment, name, and place of abode of the accused has been published in the newspapers in and about the station and the State from which the accused came and where he usually resides, as your petitioner is informed and believes.

That having suffered punishment of dismissal and the degradation of the publication of the crime and punishment as imposed by said sentence, the imprisonment and detention of said Oberlin M. Carter is without authority of law, and further punishment and detention of said Oberlin M. Carter, and the carrying out of said sentence is contrary to law and the provision of the Constitution of the United States, and is illegal.

That the detention of Oberlin M. Carter and his proposed removal to Fort Leavenworth in pursuance of said sentence is without authority of law, and that any further carrying out of said sentence and the further detention of imprisonment of said Oberlin M. Carter would be unlawful.

The writ granted by Judge Lacombe upon this petition is as follows:

To Gen. Wesley Merritt, General Commanding the Department of the East of the United States Army, Governors Island, New York Harbor, and Capt. Benjamin Roberts, Captain Fifth Artillery, Fort Columbus, New York:

We command you that you have the body of Oberlin M. Carter, by you imprisoned and detained as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said Oberlin M. Carter shall be called or charged, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the Court House of the said court, in the Post Office Building in the said City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Oberlin M. Carter and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the City of New York, the 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

JOHN A. SHIELDS,
Clerk Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New York.

Within writ allowed.

E. HENRY LACOMBE, Judge.

The writ will be served this morning at the earliest practicable hour. Mr. Rose said last night that the decision to begin habeas corpus proceedings was reached suddenly and at a late hour, so late that the prison doors had closed and he was unable to see Capt. Carter and secure his signature to the petition. That explained, Mr. Rose said, why the petition was in his (Rose's) name and not in that of the prisoner. Gen. Merritt said at Governors Island yesterday that he expected that Capt. Carter would start for Fort Leavenworth to-day or to-morrow to begin his term in the military prison there.

Carter is still in the cell in Castle Williams where he was placed after his arrest. He spent yesterday there alone, with the exception of a visit from his sister-in-law, Mrs. Westcott, and her daughter. One or two men were permitted to see him on business. A valise with clothing from his late lodgings in the city was delivered to him.

Since the incarceration of Carter in Castle Williams visitors have been stopped from passing around the side of the building where they could obtain a view of his cell window. Entrance to the prison itself also is strictly prohibited.

Carter is being treated with consideration. His cell is a comfortable room, and he is served with the same food that the officers of the post get, besides being permitted to receive delicacies from friends. Stories of the prisoner having collapsed at any time since his incarceration were denied by the officers on duty on the island yesterday.

WILL PROSECUTE CONTRACTORS.

Government to Proceed Against Carter's Alleged Co-conspirators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary of War Root is seriously considering action looking to the annulment of the existing contracts with the Atlantic Dredging Company on the charge of conspiracy, of which Capt. Carter, a member of the company, was found guilty. This company has contracts for making improvements on the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound.

It is the intention of the Government to criminally prosecute the alleged co-conspirators of Carter. This is made clear in an opinion of the Attorney General, which will be made public within a few days.

In speaking of the conspiracy charges the Attorney General says the Atlantic Company was organized for the sole purpose of defrauding the Government. He says that this so-called dredging company was not a corporation, a firm, or any other conventional business institution, and that the only reason for its existence was to filch the Government of money.

He does not discuss the guilt of those interested with Capt. Carter, except so far as necessary to make clear the guilt of the accused officer. In doing this, however, the guilt of the others is intimated strongly.

There has been a conference of legal officers of the Government and the exact plan of action agreed upon. It is not known whether action of a United States Grand Jury will be awaited or the United States Attorney at Savannah will secure the arrest of the alleged conspirators by an affidavit before a United States Commissioner. The attorneys for the contractors and their bondsmen are preparing for criminal prosecution.

The official order for the commitment of Capt. Carter in Fort Leavenworth Prison was sent to New York to-day.

YUKON MINING OUTLOOK GOOD.

Consul McCook Reports that Machinists Are in Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

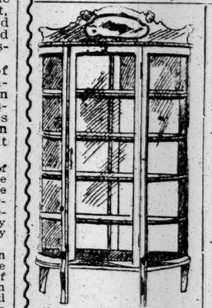
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Consul McCook of Dawson City reports to the State Department that the mining outlook for the Yukon country is improving, and that it would be a paying venture for American machinists to go there with material to make throwing machines.

These machines will have to be used in all mining camps in Alaska, as well as in the Yukon country. Refrigerating plants are to be established at different posts along the Yukon next year. Stock raising along the Yukon, he says, should be very profitable.

It is expected that the telegraph line to Dawson from Skaguay will soon be completed, so that anything of importance can be communicated from the United States or Canada within three days.

Every Day Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer!

S. Baumann & Bro
FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING
MONEY REFUNDED ON ALL UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.

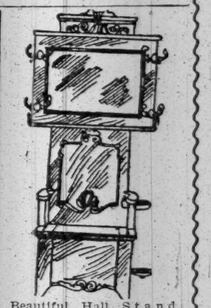


China Closet, with round ends, French plate mirror, in quartered golden oak, highly polished; reduced from $21 to..... $15.50

Carpets.
Ingrains . . . Per yd. 25c
Brussels. . . " 35c
Moquettes . . " 79c
Axminsters . " 59c
Velvets . . . " 89c

Ribbed Tapestry Portieres,
IN ALL COLORS, FORMERLY 5.75, NOW 4.29

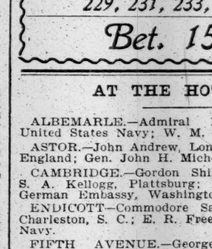
Oriental Couch Covers.
60-inches wide, in various designs, formerly $7.50; now . . 3.98



Beautiful Hall Stand, unique design, nicely carved and polished, in quartered golden oak, large French bevel plate mirror, worth $19.00; here at $13.50

NOTTINGHAM Lace Curtains.
Formerly 1.50, now . . .98
Formerly 1.75, now . . . 1.19
Formerly 2.69, now . . . 1.98

COMFORTABLES IN ALL COLORS. WELL MADE.
Formerly 1.48, now . . .98
Formerly 2.00, now . . . 1.29
Formerly 2.75, now . . . 1.98



Patent Music Cabinet with automatic doors and sliding trays, well made and finely finished; this week... $9.50

Mattresses.
Soft top, full size mattress . . . 2.50
Mixed hair, 40-lb. mattress . . . 6.50

Pillows.
3-lb Feather Pillows . . 48c.
Live Geese Feather Pillows . . . 1.48

Irish Point Lace Curtains.
Formerly $8, $9 $10 and $12, your choice at . 5.98

Oriental Portieres.
Turkish colorings, various designs, formerly $7.98, now . . . 5.89

This high grade LADIES' DESK, with serpentine swell drawer, French legs, highly polished, in quartered golden oak or mahogany finish, very special $. . .

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE., Bet. 15th & 16th Sts., West Side of Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral Frederick Rogers, United States Navy; W. M. Scott, England.

ASTOR.—John Andrew, London; G. E. Walker, England; Gen. John H. Mallener, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE.—Gordon Shillito, Paris; Judge S. A. Kellogg, Plattsburg; Baron von Mumm, German Embassy, Washington.

ENDICOTT—Commodore Samuel J. Pregnall, Charleston, S. C.; E. R. Freeman, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—George Allart, Chargé d'Affaires Belgium Legation, Washington; H. M. Orr, London; A. Ayr Smith, London; George A. Carr, London; G. P. Doran, Dublin; Elliott T. Nicholson, Liverpool.

GRAND—Colin Mackenzie, Mexico.

GRAND UNION—V. R. O'Connor, London; M. Ahuinada, Chihuahua, Mexico; H. D. Porteous, Liverpool; W. H. Clark, London.

HOFFMAN.—Capt. H. S. Logan, Kingston, Ont.; Capt. J. P. S. Maitland, Bermuda; J. E. Drumm, Preston, England.

HOLLAND.—Dr. Th. Zincke, Marburg, Germany; Prof. Biles, Glasgow; S. Jebb Scott, London; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; Marquis de Bingarren, Granada; Ernest Smillie, London.

IMPERIAL—Gov. J. H. Tunnell and staff, Delaware; B. H. Cramp, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—J. Richardson, London; Col. Robert Ralston, Philadelphia; J. D. Hubbell, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—C. G. Farnham, Jamaica, W. I.; William Booth, Stockport, England; Col. Stainforth, Bermuda.

NORMANDIE—Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilson, Quebec.

PLAZA—Dr. Diaz Lombardi, Mexico.

WALDORF.—J. R. Ellerman, London; J. R. Drexel, Philadelphia; Charles H. Pendley, London; George Grillo, Haurborn, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago,

The Wanamaker Store.

Guests Retained

WE have welcomed the coming,—but the occasion for speeding the parting, guest has not yet arrived. The hint of thermometer and north wind comes at a favorable time, and thousands of our out-of-town friends who have enjoyed our store attractions during the past few days are finding others, quite as enjoyable and even more profitable, among this wonderful stock of Fall goods.

The biting weather suggests a long list of things in which we are acknowledged experts and leading distributors. Some of them are mentioned below.

Shoes—Some Inside Facts

The Fifth Floor Shoe Store has been in existence seven months. In that time one hundred and thirty thousand pairs of shoes have been sold from its counters, at a saving to their buyers of one-third to one-half.

The Fifth Floor Store handles nothing but abnormal values. It has nothing to do with regular prices. All the tid-bits of trade,—all the odds and ends of richness that fall to us in the regular routine of our shoe business—go up on the fifth floor for your delectation. Small lots, usually, but such values as these:—

One for men:

Russet lace shoes; ends of lots; heavy enough for Winter; good sellers at $3 and $4; now

$2 a Pair

And two for women:

Tan and brown kidskin shoes with vesting cloth uppers; regularly $2.50; now

$1 a Pair

And black kidskin in every new toe shape; lace shoes and button; patent or kidskin tips; flexible sewed or welted soles; $3 shoes; now

$1.65 a Pair

Suits Ready for Women to Wear Tailor-made costumes. Styles that attract, prices that surprise, qualities that hold admiration. From simple, jaunty ten-dollar suits to most elaborate importations. And every suit novel, stylish, dignified. The costume store is always crowded. Here are just a few hints to tell you why:

$10—Cheviot, gray, blue and black; fly-front, double-breasted, silk-lined jackets; well finished skirts, lined with percaline.
$13.50—Covert cloth; fly-front, silk-lined jackets; habit-back skirts, percaline lined.
$15—Cheviot, fly-front jackets; habit-back skirts; entire suit silk lined.
$17—Homespun; double-breasted, tight-fitting jackets, lined with silk; habit-back skirt, lined with percaline.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Warm Wrappers Of cashmere and of flannel, in various solid colors. Made attractively and priced moderately. Three examples:

OF CASHMERE
$5—Blue, red and black; square yoke back and front, trimmed with 3 rows of black velvet ribbon; collar, sleeves and belt also ribbon trimmed.
OF FLANNEL
$6—Red, black or gray; full front; Watteau plaited back; yoke back and front; slashed bretelles; yoke, bretelles, collar and sleeves trimmed with satin ribbon.
$6.50—Blue, black or red; full front; Watteau plaited back; double ruffle over shoulder and sailor knot in front; ruffle, collar and sleeves trimmed with rows of neat braid.
Others in pretty colors, elaborately trimmed, up to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Corsets Grace for every figure; corsets of every size. Perfect, latest models, firm and flexible, convenient fitting rooms and competent fitters at your service. These corsets—the Lillian, our exclusive importation—and others:

$5—Bust supporter; fine linen; darted; ornamented with strips of narrow satin ribbon; silk-elastic sides; lace edgings; pearl buttons and silk frogs.
$5.50—Ribbon girdle; of fine extra-finished satin ribbon; real whalebone; perfect model; finished with dainty bow knot; shapely and beautiful; pink, white and blue.

LILLIAN CORSETS
$3.50—Strong coutil; bias or straight cut; long and medium waists; high and low; white and drab. Same in black sateen, $4.
$4—Coutil; real whalebone; bias cut; gored bust and hips; white and drab.
$5.25—Coutil; real whalebone; short and extra long waists; trimmed with lace; white, drab and black sateen.
$5.50—Coutil; made entirely on the bias; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon; short and long waist; white, drab and black. Same in fancy silk batiste; short, low bust, $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Warm Night Shirts, 40c. Each There are only 400 in the lot. Please bear that in mind, if the comfort, quality and little price told of here appeal to you. They are of Domet flannel, in neat stripes, all fast colors, and are liberally cut and well made throughout. 40c. each.

Flannel Pajamas at $1 These, too, of Domet flannel. Properly made, and in sizes to fit any man. At $1 the suit, you'll find it hard to complain.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Century Dictionary Club Now forming—secures for its members, on payment of $1, the delivery of one complete 10-volume set of the newly-received Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas—at the new Half Price—in little payments at the rate of 10c. a day.

The details of this important happening will appear in this paper to-morrow, in a full-page announcement.

If you don't care to wait, in the Book Store to-day you can look into the matter—and the volumes themselves.

Men's and Women's Fall and Winter Underwear There is opportunity for much deception in the selling of underwear. It is frequently made to *look* well, though it may not *wear* well. You may buy underwear here, however, absolutely without fear of disappointment. The goods are only as they are represented to be—only good, sterling qualities throughout. Another advantage—prices. Whatever may be the prices elsewhere they are always as low here—often much lower. Some of the newest underwear for present and cold weather wear is here mentioned:

FOR WOMEN.
25c. each—Medium weight, ribbed cotton vests; high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers to match, knee or ankle length; 38c.
75c. each—Medium weight, white ribbed merino vests. Drawers with French band or side buttons, in knee or ankle length.
$1 each—Silk-and-cotton ribbed vests and drawers, in white. Also cotton ribbed combination suits; long or short sleeves; ankle length.
$1.50 each—Long or short sleeved silk-and-wool vests, in white. Drawers to match in knee or ankle lengths. Also medium weight merino ribbed Union suits, in low or high necks.
$2 each—One white silk-and-cotton mixed Union suits; long or short sleeves; ankle length.

FOR MEN.
75c. each—Medium or heavy weight merino shirts and drawers; all nicely trimmed and finished.
$1 each—Heavy weight natural colored merino shirts and drawers; all seams covered; drawers have reinforced seats and come in long or short inseam; sizes up to 50 inches.
$2 each—Heavy weight, "full fashioned" merino shirts and drawers, white, blue, tan, or natural color; handsomely trimmed and finished.

Broadway.

Steamer Rugs "Eager and nipping" airs are probable during the yacht races, and, of course, you won't think of going down the bay to view the contests without a warm, comfortable rug. You may easily find one to suit in this very complete line,—$6 to $20. One sort at $10 that will be generally approved:

It is the "Kenwood." Of very thick, warm, soft wool, in blue, tan, and Oxford mixtures. The binding is of heavy, wide silk ribbon. Special fasteners, to harmonize with the colors of the rugs, which, when adjusted, will HOLD. Good-looking rugs, comfortable, and durable, $10 each.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GOVERNOR ON LIBRARIES.

Mr. Roosevelt in Happy Mood at Oyster Bay Cornerstone Laying—Reference to Admiral Dewey.

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the new Free Library Building here this afternoon. The Governor was in a happy mood, and talked for a short time. It was not a set speech, and was largely devoted to Oyster Bay affairs. The new building stands on Main street on a hill which overlooks the bay. There was a cold wind blowing and the attendance was not large. After setting the stone in place the Governor spoke of the great benefits the village would derive from the institution, and what a great aid to education it would prove. He said the building would be the best one Oyster Bay could invest in outside of its schools, and he hoped that all, especially the boys, would make every use of it, and see that the volumes it would contain would be well thumbed.

While the Governor was talking some boys began to kick a football back of the stand from which he was speaking. Turning to them, as they were making a great deal of noise, he told them there was a time and place for everything, and the present was not one for football. If they wanted to play football after the cornerstone laying he would, he said, join them. They cheered the Governor and took places in the crowd. While he was speaking, the Governor was interrupted by some one in the crowd who shouted:

"Three cheers for the next President."

Gov. Roosevelt held up his hand as a signal for silence, and said:

"No, no; none of that; Dewey's not here."

There was a howl of applause, and three cheers were given for Admiral Dewey and then three for Gov. Roosevelt.

The library building is being erected upon land donated by Mrs. Mary R. Swan, widow of Benjamin L. Swan of 5 West Twentieth Street, Manhattan. The money for the building, which will cost about $15,000, was raised by subscription. Andrew Carnegie donated $1,000. Mrs. Carnegie was formerly a resident of Oyster Bay. The building will be two stories in height, of stone and brick. The first floor will be used for the library, and on the second will be an assembly room capable of seating 500 persons. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. H. H. Washburn of the Episcopal Church, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. P. Estes of the Methodist Church. On the platform were Father John L. Belford, the Rev. C. S. Whitman of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. A. G. Russell of the Presbyterian Church.

JONES NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—William Cowells of Toledo, Secretary of the Samuel M. Jones Campaign Committee, presented to the Secretary of State this afternoon a bulky document represented to contain 15,000 bonafide signatures to petitions asking that the Toledo Golden Rule Mayor's name be printed on the Australian ballot this Fall.

Cowells claims that the Jones committee has secured 80,000 names, but as the petitions presented to-day are in excess of the number actually required, the additional 65,000 will be held as a reserve in case some are thrown out. The law requires only one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the vote cast at the last preceding general election. As the negro protective party got 10,000 signatures two years ago and then cast but 477 votes at the election, the petitions will be closely examined.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW

State Tax Commission Makes Public Its Counsel's Opinion.

NO RIGID RULE ADVISED.

Value of Stock and Amount of Indebtedness Not to be Taken as Controlling Factors in Fixing Valuations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—To-day the State Tax Commissioners made public here the brief or opinion prepared for their guidance in enforcing the franchise tax law by their counsel, J. Newton Fiero of Albany, under assignment of Attorney General Davies. It will be noted that the opinion of the special counsel does not advise the adoption of any hard and fast rule applicable to all cases.

The Commissioners announce positively that they have as yet adopted no plan or method whatsoever for fixing valuations upon special franchises. They assert that there are to be further conferences with Gov. Roosevelt, Controller Morgan, Attorney General Davies, and the joint Legislative Tax Revision Committee, and the act affords thirty days after Oct. 1 for the making and filing of the reports by the corporations.

During the current month there are certain to be many official conferences concerning the special franchise tax law. It is equally certain that within that period no cast-iron rule for fixing valuations can or will be found or declared.

ESSENTIAL POINTS IN THE OPINION.

Some of Mr. Fiero's essential points are as follows: "It will be seen that the value of share stock and the amount of bonded indebtedness are not to be considered as controlling factors in arriving at the value of the assets of a corporation, including the franchise, where other sources of information exist and are available, and that such a rule cannot, under our authorities, be safely adopted as an absolute guide for arriving at such valuation. It does not follow, however, that the value of the capital stock or the value of the bonded indebtedness cannot be considered.

"The authorities fully justify the consideration of the capital stock as one of the several elements that may be used in arriving at the valuation of a corporation franchise.

"In arriving at the earning capacity, with a view to determining the value of a corporate property, it will be necessary also to take into consideration the bonded indebtedness, upon which interest is earned, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the entire corporate property, since the capacity to earn interest upon the bonded indebtedness, together with the capacity to pay a dividend upon the stock, are elements which must enter into any method for ascertaining the value of the property.

"It would seem, therefore, that the practical and practicable method for arriving at the entire value of corporate assets, with a view to assessment of the 'special franchise,' necessitates a consideration of the cost of reproduction of the real estate, of the earning capacity of the property as a whole and as an element going to make up the corporate value by showing the earning capacity, the value of the capital stock and surplus, and the actual value of the bonded indebtedness.

"It may be well said that the method suggested leaves many questions to be determined by the Tax Commissioners, particularly as to the value of the good-will, conduct of the business, and the franchise to make a corporation, and whatever constitutes the value of the intangible franchise not taxable, which must be deducted. In no case is it possible to adopt rigid rules of valuation for property, the value of which depends on so great a variety of elements, and such rules can only be general in their character and must be subject to modification in individual cases.

FRANCHISES ARE PROPERTY.

Under the sub-head "Franchises Are Property," Mr. Fiero says:

"In order to arrive with some degree of certainty at the proper construction and practical interpretation of the act in question relative to taxation of franchises, it is not only quite desirable, but absolutely necessary to consider the condition of the law on the subject previous to the passage of the act.

"It is held by numerous authorities that franchises are property. People v. O'Brien, 111 N. Y., 1, involved this question, was argued by very able counsel, and received consideration in an exceedingly elaborate opinion by Chief Judge Ruger, citing numerous authorities. Upon a careful review of the statutes and decisions on this subject, it was held that certain corporate franchises have been uniformly regarded as indestructible by legislative authority, and as constituting property in the highest sense of the term. This decision was made with reference to the right of a street railroad corporation to a franchise for a surface road in the streets of New York, and determines decisively the question that a franchise of the character to be taxed under this act as a 'special franchise' is a property right."

Under the heading, "Exemption of Franchises from Taxation," it is asserted in Mr. Fiero's report:

"By Section 3 of Article I of the tax law of 1896, it is provided that all real property within this State, and all personal property situated or owned within this State is taxable, unless exempt from taxation by law. This is substantially re-enactment of the Revised Statutes, (8th ed., p. 1, 1875). This statutory provision has been reiterated and enforced from time to time by the courts.

"Thus the law of this State as it existed before and since the revision in 1896, prescribed a definite rule by which all real property in the State should be assessed, and they were not regarded as within the definition of real property in the Revised Statutes, or as subsequently amended in 1881, and again the revision of 1896 did not provide specifically for the assessment of franchises, although by the amendments referred to very much of valuable property which had theretofore escaped assessment was included within the statutory provision."

Under the heading "Franchise," as distinguished from "Special Franchise," the report continues:

"An element of confusion enters into the discussion of the questions arising under this statute by reason of the different meanings of the term 'franchise' as heretofore used in the statutes and decisions, in some cases referring to the power and privilege to be a corporation and in others to the right granted by the State or municipality to use a street, highway, or public place. It was evidently the intent of the statute, as amended, to avoid this confusion, so far as possible, by using the term 'special franchise' for the purpose of designating the character of the franchise to be taxed under such amendment.

"It is very clear that franchises of the character exercised by the corporation sought to be assessed in the Union Trust Company case are of an entirely different character from those affected by the present act, and that a franchise to do business in a corporate capacity is not and was not intended to be taxable as a 'special franchise.' The complication in the matter arises from the fact that corporations affected by the present act, and taxable for and on account of 'special franchises,' also exercise franchises of the same character as those held to be non-taxable in the Union Trust Company case.

"The purpose of the present statute is to subject a certain class of franchises therein defined as 'special franchises,' and those only of the character defined by the act, to assessment and taxation. The act does not give the right to assess a corporation for the privilege of exercising its right as such, or for its good will, or the choice or conduct of its business. The restrictions as to the method of arriving at the value of the taxable property of corporations for purposes of assessments as laid down in the decisions heretofore cited remain unchanged, the decisions of our courts on this point being operative, except so far as the present act, either directly or by reasonable implication, changes the rule."

SPECIAL FRANCHISE.

Under the head "Valuation of Special Franchise" the report says:

"We may now consider the manner in which the value of a 'special franchise' is to be arrived at, bearing in mind the statutory definition above referred to and its distinction from other franchises.

"The statutes of the States which provide for the assessment of franchises differ widely in form and substance.

"The statute most frequently referred to as likely to throw light upon the usbject is that of Illinois, enacted in 1871, and considered by the Supreme Court of the United States in State railroad tax cases, 92 U. S., 575, which act authorizes the valuation of the franchises of corporations for purpose of taxation by the State Board of Equalization, and authorizes such board to adopt rules and principles for ascertaining the value of property to be assessed. It will be noted that the Illinois statute provides that the franchise shall be assessed, together with the capital stock, as personal, while our statute provides that the franchise shall be assessed as real estate.

"The Illinois board adopted as a rule for ascertaining, in the first instance, the cash value of the capital stock of such corporation, including franchises, the following: 'First, the market or fair cash value of the shares of capital stock, and the market or fair cash value of the debt, (excluding from such debt the indebtedness for current expenses,) shall be combined or added together, and the aggregate amount so ascertained shall be taken and held to be the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchises, respectively, of such companies and associations.'

"This rule has the merit of simplicity, but it will be found impracticable to adopt it under the decisions of our courts on the question of valuation of corporate property. In the Metropolitan Railway case, 146 N. Y., 304, the Assessors in arriving at the value of the capital stock and taxable assets of the Metropolitan Railway Company took as a basis the amount of the outstanding mortgage bonds covering the property of the company. The assessment was vacated, and a reassessment ordered, and in discussing the point referred to the court says: 'Again, the method presented by the respondents' counsel involved the presumption that the indebtedness of the corporation represents property to the amount of such indebtedness, in addition to that represented by its capital stock.

"This presumption cannot be indulged. The indebtedness may have been incurred for operating expenses, wages of employes, and material used up. It may represent property worn out, decayed, or burned up during the existence of the corporation. Presumptions that arise from the earnings of a corporation and those that arise from its indebtedness are quite different. Too many of the railroads of the country are in the hands of receivers to warrant a judicial presumption that the bonded or other indebtedness of each road represents its actual tangible property in addition to that represented by its capital stock.' The argument and ruling are equally strong as to tangible property in 152 N. Y., 417.

"Nor is it possible to adopt as an absolute rule the cash value of the shares of capital stock, as under the Illinois statute, by reason of the ruling in the Coleman case, 138 N. Y., where Judge Finch distinctly repudiates the idea that the value of the shares of stock of itself under ordinary conditions is a fair measure of the value of the corporate property. He says, at Page 432, that the actual value of the capital stock of the company may be much less than it nominal or par value, while yet, the share stock, strengthened by hope of the future and the support of earnings, may be worth its par or even more.

"Again, at Page 448, he says: 'How unreliable the test of share value may be, through the effect of gambling, false rumors, scarce money, and panics, Judge Comstock described in his opinion, to which I have already referred.' The opinion referred to is the dissenting opinion of Comstock, J., in People vs. Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, 23 N. Y., 192, (218,) and the statement of the learned Judge thus approved in the Coleman case is as follows:

"'There is no property so liable to gambling and speculation as stock in corporations. Its value is often unknown to the large number of holders, because those having leading interests and concerned in the management conceal such value for their own private purposes. Stocks may be, and frequently are, inflated or depressed by those who wish to sell or to buy. They are subject, moreover, to all the vicissitudes of the money market. They go up or down in the fullness of expectation and hope of to-day or in the panic of to-morrow. Actual value is the result to be arrived at, for such are the words of the statute, and the inquiry therefore must have a primary regard to the property and estate which alone impart such value."

DEDUCTIONS FOR LOCAL PURPOSES.

Under the head "Deduction from 'Special Franchise' Tax for Local Purposes," the report continues:

"Under Section 46 of the tax law, as amended by Chapter 712 of the Laws of 1899, any deductions to be made for payments 'in the nature of a tax' from the tax assessed upon any 'special franchise' are to be made not from the assessed valuation, but from the tax levied upon such assessed valuation, in the manner therein specifically described.

"This board is, therefore, not called upon in assessing the 'special franchise' to consider this question, and its duty is discharged when the valuation of the 'special franchise' assessed by it is arrived at, without regard to any deduction provided for by Section 46, and it may not take into consideration either the effect of such assessment as a means of raising revenue by taxation, or as tending to equalize assessments among corporations liable to taxation on 'special franchise' or the contrary. As to how far and in what respect the sums paid, either in gross, annually, by way of percentage, or as license fee, for the franchise, affect its value, is a question for the judgment of the Commissioners on the facts as they may be presented in each particular case."

The matter of leases is treated as follows: "It has been the custom on the part of assessors to assess leasehold property, where the term is for a long period, to the lessee, and this custom seems to be founded upon the statute and decisions, although authority upon the subject is exceedingly meagre. It is held in Trustees of the Village of Elmira vs. Dunn, 22 Barb, 402, where the question arose whether a lessee for 999 years was liable to taxation for the premises so leased, that the property was properly assessable under the Revised Statute to the person holding the lease, upon the ground that the interest of the lease in such a case is regarded as an estate in lands. This was followed at Special Term in People ex rel. Thompson vs. Comber, 24 St. Rep., 902, (S. C. T. Supp. I.) The principal case, cited with approval upon another point is Matter of Clason, 5 App. Div., 508.

"The term 'real estate' under the Revised Statutes was for some purposes held to include chattels real, and this provision was re-enacted in the real estate law Section 240, and estates for years are defined as chattels real. (1 R. S., 750, Section 10; real estate law, Section 23.)

"The statutory provisions contained in 1 R. S., 722, Sections 1 to 5, referred to in Trustees of Elmira vs. Dunn, (supra,) have been substantially re-enacted in Section 20 to 23, real property law, and the statutes and authorities in this State, therefore, seem to authorize an assessment to be made to the person holding the lease."

FORD CRITICISES THE OPINION.

Framer of the Law Disagrees with Commission's Counsel.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Senator John Ford of New York, the framer and introducer of the original Franchise Tax bill, was in the city late this afternoon and consented to be interviewed as to what he thought of Mr. Fiero's opinion. He said:

"To my mind, the most commendable feature of Mr. Fiero's opinion is its masterly omissions, particularly its omission of a definite recommendation of a hard and fast rule for the valuation of the special franchises. It is, in brief, a simple recommendation that the Tax Commission employ all its brains and common sense and resort to all available means and sources of information in performing its duties under the statute. That the law itself requires of the Commissioners.

"I am glad to know that it was an erroneous report which placed them in the ridiculous attitude of proposing a fixed method of assessment for one class of taxpayers, which would not be applied to another class. The practical effect of such a course would be to soften the law for one class, while permitting it to bear with its old-time rigor and harshness upon the other.

"Fortunately for the public, there is at hand an infallible and simple method of estimating the property of the great tax-dodging corporations. Every sensible person knows that as certainly as the value of a bond and mortgage on a house, added to the value of the equity over and above the mortgage debt, is the total value of the property; just so unerringly is the value of the bond and mortgage on a railroad property, plus the value of the stock, which is the equity, or, in other words, the value of the property over and above the bond and mortgage represents the total value of all the assets of the corporation. It matters not that a learned jurist of this State has set the stamp of his disapproval upon this method. More exalted tribunals have specifically indorsed it in detail. It is the business of courts to interpret the common and statute law, and they usually make a sorry mess of it when they meddle with the laws of economics and finance. Nor is it of great consequence by what method the Tax Commission arrives at the value of the property in question, but, if the assessment of the property of the owners of public franchises falls reasonably to approximate the value as arrived at by the method mentioned, the franchise tax law will, to a like extent, fail to yield for the people the benefit it is capable of producing for them.

"The most lamentable thing about the whole business is the way in which the hands of the commission are tied by reason of the absurdly meagre fund at its disposal, and by the tremendous amount of other work it is required to do. Some means ought to be provided for enabling the commission to employ competent experts before the actual assessments are made for New York City—that is, before Jan. 1 next."

COMMISSION SEEKING INFORMATION.

Blanks to be Sent to the Corporations Within a Few Days.

Corporations that are subject to taxation under the provisions of the special franchise tax law passed by the Legislature of this State last Winter, will receive within the next day or two from the State Tax Commission a blank containing a number of searching questions. These questions have been prepared by the State Tax Commission for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the actual financial condition of each corporation. It is expected that the proper officer of each corporation will fill in the answers on these inquiry blanks and return the blanks to the commission in Albany not later than Nov. 1.

The new law went into effect yesterday, but the work of assessing will not begin until the 1st of next month. J. Edgar Leaycraft, the New York City member of the State Tax Commission, says that no rules have as yet been adopted for the enforcement of this law, and in his opinion at least one year's experience and observation will be required before the commission will be able to frame definite and uniform rules of procedure. "The Ford franchise law leaves it to the State Tax Commission to devise its own method of assessment," remarked Mr. Leaycraft yesterday, "and we have no precedent to guide us. Several suggestions have been sent to the commission, but no general rule has been adopted. Among other things it has been suggested that we assess corporations on their gross earnings, but we shall not. Our first efforts will be devoted to collecting as much accurate information as possible regarding the financial condition of each corporation in order that we may have a fair basis upon which to assess the franchise tax."

In expectation that litigation will follow an attempt to enforce this franchise tax law, the State Commission has obtained a report from the Attorney General's department upon the legal aspects of the law. Some of the members of the commission think it not unlikely that the constitutionality of the new law will be attacked by the corporations at an early date.

THE WAY TO TAX FRANCHISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The joint committee of the Legislature can find room for improvement of the franchise tax law in Section 185. This section, referring to railroads, makes the amount of tax depend solely on the management of the company. In other words, a road that does not declare a dividend of more than 4 per cent. is relieved of the tax on dividends; at the same time, there is no provision against making a dividend only 4 per cent. and funding the surplus. The 1 per cent., therefore, on gross earnings is the only tax on which the State can depend, but even this is made subject to the same management. Thus, the whole section is devoid of even the common principles of fairness.

No fair law can be framed that does not take into consideration the value of these franchises, based upon what they are capable of producing rather than what they do produce. For instance, take the Seventh Avenue Road, which monopolizes one of the broadest avenues of the city. To place a value upon this franchise according to the earnings of the road would make the franchise worthless, inasmuch as the rickety old horse cars run on this avenue do not take in enough nickels to pay its help and oats for its faithful old horses. Nevertheless, this franchise is valuable, and would probably sell for three or four millions of dollars. It is therefore manifest that to tax such a road on its earnings would be a fraud on the taxpayers. But if the line were electrically equipped with modern improvements and its earning qualities brought up to the highest standard then a tax on the earnings would be a fair and just solution.

This applies to every horse-car line in the city, all of which would quadruple present earnings by adopting modern appliances and modern improvements. Besides, electricity is very much cheaper than horse power, and therefore would give an additional percentage to the dividend-paying qualities of all these roads. The Legislature, therefore, is doing the State an injustice, as well as the taxpayers of this metropolis, by collecting a tax on the present earnings of these roads instead of taxing the franchises in accordance with their legitimate market value. Furthermore, the present law compels the cable and electrical lines to pay more than a fair share of the tax, in proportion to what these franchises of these horse lines are worth and could be made to produce by adopting modern improvements.

It would be a godsend to this city for the Legislature to arrange this law so as to free the electrical and cable lines, and then tax the horse car lines 1 per cent. upon the market value of their franchises. This would soon bring them to time, and the public would be decently accommodated.

TAXPAYER.

New York, Oct. 2, 1899.

DIVINE HEALER TO BLAME.

Chicago Health Officer Blames "Dr." Dowie for Diphtheria Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—"Dr." John Alexander Dowie, his tenets followers and fellow-exponents of "divine healing," are held responsible by Chief Inspector Heman Spalding of the Health Department for the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria among the school children of Chicago at the present time. While there is no epidemic, the health officials declare that the number of cases reported warrant every precaution being taken to stamp out the dreaded disease. The first suggestion he makes is to offset the influence of Dowieism and what he terms kindred fallacies.

"I am constrained to attribute the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever to Dowieism and similar religious beliefs," said Dr. Spalding. "When we are notified of a case of this character we can handle it without any great trouble, but when it is kept secret it is impossible to tell what the results will be and where it will end."

ADVANCE IN SPRUCE LUMBER.

Dealers Likely to Make a New Schedule of Prices This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—This week will probably see another advance in spruce lumber. The dealers and manufacturers are expected to meet and make a new schedule, as they say there is a chance for quite a rise in their commodity under the agreement, which calls for $17 for frames nine inches and under, and $18 for twelve inches and above. Ten and twelve-inch randoms, ten feet and above, are selling for $17.50, merchantable boards $14, and out boards at $12. While the parties to the agreement consider these prices as lower than the market warrants, consumers claim that they are about as high as they ought to be expected to pay, and are not likely to take kindly to another advance.

So rapid have been the advances that buyers have had hard work keeping up with them. This was illustrated in the case of the buyer of a large lumber concern who was here last week buying wood for his firm. He could not understand how prices had soared since he was here last, or between the time of his leaving England and his arrival here.

Speaking of the present prices of walnut, a State Street exporter said that, aside from the demand for this lumber in common with others, there was the growing scarcity of the timber, which is becoming very apparent now. In fact, it will not be many years, he said, before this famed hard wood will be lost as a valuable source of the country's natural wealth.

The wood has appeared as material in the construction of any but the finest grades of veneers, while the export trade, which ten years ago was at its height, has fallen off nearly one-half. Substitutes are being used by manufacturers, and a few years hence, walnut pieces will occupy the same place in public estimation that the heavy mahogany furniture does now.

In Indiana, where it seemed a few years ago that the supply might be inexhaustible, large tracts have been denuded, and comparatively few remain from which timber can be cut for any great length of time. Southwestern Virginia also abounded at one time in walnut forests, but these, with the exception of some that are inaccessible to the railroads, have suffered the same fate as the Indiana tracts.

W. & J. Sloane.

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THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Boston Ministers Protest Against the Exclusion of Other Sects.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—At a meeting of Universalist clergymen this morning in the Universalist public publishing house, the Rev. H. W. Smith of Tufts College expressed his opinion that the Congregational Council "was a dead failure from whatever point of view one may choose to look at it."

"Every man who spoke to those crowded audiences," he said, "did so with his back turned, figuratively, toward his hearers. The whole thing was retrospective in its nature rather than prospective. The notable exception to which I refer was that worthy Englishman, Dr. Fairbasin. One Congregationalist who came West said to me when it was all over: 'The speech of Dr. Fairbasin was the only recompense I had for coming here.'"

Several speakers commented upon different aspects of the council at the regular meeting of the congregational ministers in Pilgrim Hall.

The Rev. Loren B. Macdonald, pastor of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, Concord, in a sermon yesterday on "The Spirit of Congregationalism," said: "It is a matter of profound regret to many that in this late Congregational Council the fellowship of spirit was not fully realized.

"Why, some of us asked, why should not a congress calling itself Congregational include all Congregational churches? As a fact, all Baptists, Universalists, and Unitarian churches are Congregational in as complete a sense as those which met in that council."

The Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, in the South Congregational Church, (Unitarian,) yesterday also took exceptions to the exclusion of Unitarians from the international council. He said in part: "The rule was unfortunate, because it shut the churches which made it out from the principle of the traditions of their origin.

"All these independent Congregational churches were founded on the principle that each church is competent to make its own covenant, or, indeed, to make none. Their leaders evidently understood that they were in a false position."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh north to northeast winds.

The first freezing temperature of the season was reported generally throughout the interior of the Middle Atlantic States yesterday morning, and at Washington the earliest killing frost on record occurred, the earliest previous date of first killing frost being Oct. 6, 1892. The temperature has risen in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and in the North Pacific Coast districts, and has fallen decidedly in the Middle Western States. Fair weather has prevailed, except over the Florida Peninsula, where heavy rain is reported, a rain fall of 4.84 inches being noted at Jupiter.

There is evidence of a disturbance over the western part of the Caribbean Sea, but the strength and future course of this disturbance cannot as yet be determined. Fair weather, with rising temperature, is indicated generally east of the Mississippi, except along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where conditions favor rain today. By to-morrow the rain area is likely to extend over the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Along the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from the north; fresh northeasterly winds will prevail along the Middle Atlantic Coast; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will increase from the northeast, and probably become high over the Florida Peninsula.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	63	41	43
6 A. M.	62	39	41
9 A. M.	62	45	50
12 M.	71	48	52
4 P. M.	75	48	49
6 P. M.	69	46	47
9 P. M.	62	45	45
12 P. M.	63	43	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square, 46
Weather Bureau, 46
Corresponding date 1898, 70
Corresponding date for last twenty years, 60

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 2:15 P. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 49 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Crane as the Dutch Governor with a Wooden Leg.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH

Otis Harlan in a New English Farce—"The Highest Bidder" at the Murray Hill—Gossip of the Theatres.

Mr. William H. Crane is a patriot as well as an artist. Since he has been a star actor on his own account, he has produced only American plays. No one else in his generation has encouraged that elusive bird, the native dramatist, so bravely, so generously, so steadfastly as Mr. Crane. He must have faltered sometimes, but he has never permitted the public to see him in the act of faltering.

He has produced play after play in the most lavish manner, and has almost invariably performed his own share of the work of giving them the semblance of life with perfect skill, while neither false economy nor the envy which the greatest in his calling often permit to govern their relations with other actors (but of which he has never shown a trace) has prevented him from doing exact justice to his authors' ideas. Mr. Crane, in short, is one man among ten thousand, and it is always a pleasure to chronicle a new triumph for him.

He secured a new triumph at Wallack's Theatre last night, indisputably, a triumph due to liberal and most judicious management and to admirable histrionism. His own acting of a new rôle, a sort of amalgam of Sir Anthony Absolute in "The Rivals" and Admiral Franklin in "Sweethearts and Wives," combined with the historic wooden leg and original methods of government of Peter Stuyvesant, was as fine an example of the comedian's art as he has ever given us. In composition, including the costume and makeup with the wonderful peg leg, as well as in its rich variety of expression, this portrayal justifies the expensive production of the play, though that, of itself, is of small moment.

That the authors, Messrs. Bronson Howard and Brander Matthews, have been at pains to put some sort of appreciable historical quality into their ludicrously manufactured piece, would have been understood even without Mr. Howard's announcement in his speech after the third act of his firm belief that the hour has now arrived for putting American history on the stage. That hour had not arrived, we are to infer, when the plays treating of American history one may find listed in Mr. French's catalogue were new, yet few of the roughest of those "occasional" works were not quite as true to history as this. We quite agree with Mr. Howard's idea that history in a play should never interfere with art; that mere fact should not obstruct fancy. No one will quarrel with him and with learned coterie for not being too distressingly historical in making their historical play. But what we all want in a play, historical, farcical, or "pastoral-comical," is vitality, and there is precious little of that in this elaborately artificed story of the Dutch in New Amsterdam.

Still, if Mr. Crane can succeed, by his skill, in putting the breath of life into the principal personage and keeping it there, as we hope he will, the play itself will survive. In spite of the beautiful pictures of New York as it was in the seventeenth century, in spite of the careful attention to every small detail in the setting and appointments, and of the generally creditable performance, the illusion was often sadly missed last night.

The play, it seemed, ought to have been effective, because all its essential scenes have been done over and over again. The old Governor's soft heart and fierce manner, his blundering when he meddles with love affairs, his grief when he believes his ward, Conrad, guilty of treachery, and his Brutus-like heroism at the trial; the youth's self-sacrifice to save his friend, and the friend's heroic surrender of his own person when he learns of the other's plight—there is surely a good array of material which, if old, is good. But the touch of the esteemed co-laborers, we are compelled to say, is rather heavy and their imagination halting.

Yet we honestly advise every playgoer not to miss seeing Mr. Crane in his newest impersonation. It is the best thing he has done since he acted the broken speculator in "The Fool of Fortune," and it could scarcely be surpassed on the contemporary stage.

Though the supporting cast, as we have said, is generally satisfactory, there are few opportunities for noteworthy individual triumphs in the other rôles. Mr. Courtleigh, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. Sampson do as much as could be done for their characters. Miss Haswell plays her part in her customary pleasing manner, and the attractive personality and dainty manner of Miss Sandol Milliken count for much.

Peter Stuyvesant	William H. Crane
Jonas Van Der Planck	George Fawcett
Gerardus Bogardus	Carl Herbert
Gerrit Opdyck	Daniel Pingleton
Myndert De Vroo	George L. Stevens
Sir Reginald Farquhar	William Courtleigh
Conrad Ten Eyck	William Ingersoll
Dr. La Montagne	William Sampson
Major Killaen Ketteltas	Frederick Truesdell
Captain Cornelius Van Langendyck	G. F. Devere
Lieutenant Schuyler	Harvey Banks
Lieutenant Westervelt	Henry Griesman
Barry McNamara	Thad Shine
Corporal Van Schaick	Ferris Mason
Wolfert Pieterson	Will Dupont
Anneke Stuyvesant	Percy Haswell
Lysbet Bayard	Selene Johnson
Katrina Von Der Planck	Sandol Milliken
Gertryd	Leila Bronson

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" IN ENGLISH.

Production of the Wagner Opera at the American Theatre.

Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" was given at the American Theatre last night for the first time in this country in English. The production signalized the opening of the engagement of the Castle Square Opera Company at this theatre, and the beginning of the Winter season. The audience was not a large one, and its enthusiasm was not of the quality to which the patrons of the house are accustomed. There was a good deal of applause at the end of the second act of the opera, but in general the proceedings were not regarded with any manifest excitement or pleasant emotion.

If this was true as to the majority of the audience, to whom the opera of the evening was plainly a new work, it was much more so to those to whom it is an old, a familiar, and a well-loved story. The manager of the Castle Square Opera Company has done many things to call for praise, but his production of Wagner's comic opera was not one of them. The motive which led to the production may have been a worthy one, but the judgment which prompted it was not wise. There are few operas in the repertory of the large opera houses of the world which require more care and skill to give them a proper representation than this melodious work of the master of Baireuth. The work requires a large company of excellent singers, a remarkably capable and well-drilled chorus, artistic stage management, and a big orchestra of the most accomplished performers. Behind all these forces there must be the knowledge and judgment of a competent and experienced conductor, well schooled in the traditions of the Wagnerian music drama. A visit to Baireuth to see how the work is performed there will not make a conductor competent to conduct this opera.

Perhaps no one factor in last night's performance contributed so largely to its want of success as the conducting of Mr. Adolph Liesegang. All the music of the beautiful score was played and sung so slowly that there was no life left in it. It dragged its heavy feet along haltingly, and the result was lameness incarnate. The slow tempi, indeed, are authorized at Baireuth by the ancient lady who imagines she knows more about the operas of her husband than he did himself and by the young man who was a babe at the time these operas were young. But such authorization can only lead one to exclaim, "Oh, Wagner, what things are done in thy name!" The outcome of the employment of the slow tempi last night was weariness to the flesh and numbness to the spirit.

The principal singers engaged in the task of interpreting the work were one and all unequal to their burdens. The central figure of this opera is Hans Sachs. Without a magnetic impersonator of this man the whole structure becomes feeble. Mr. William Mertens, who essayed the rôle last night, showed the most shadowy comprehension of it, and his English was of the most remarkable kind. Indeed, the enunciation of those who might have been expected to know the English language was so bad that the opera might as well have been sung in Choctaw or Gaelic. Mr. Homer Lind as Beckmesser, was neither funny nor intelligent in his impersonation. As young Walther von Stolzing, the Franconian knight, Barron Berthold sang and acted badly. He was as unknightly as possible, and there seemed to be no good ground to the objection of the masters to him on account of his nobility.

The most satisfactory of the men in the cast was Harry Luckstone, whose Kothner had at least some vocal merit. Yvonne de Treville was a pretty and conventional Eva, with the faintest possible understanding of the meaning of the part and of the opera as a whole. The Magdalena was almost as innocent of the purposes of the poet and composer as the Eva, and the two of them were ingenues of a sort not tolerated by the intelligent operagoer. The chorus did some very good work in the stage business of the scene in the church, showing that some one had been laboring with its members, and not in vain. But in the great finale of the second act the choristers, and the principals, too, for that matter, were in sadly deep water, and there was no one to help them out.

The scenery was sufficiently good for the purpose, but the orchestra was intolerable. It was evidently composed of good material, but it was utterly without balance. The strings were too few, and the wood was too prominent. The brass was hollow and deficient in that noble sonority which is of so much importance in the performance of this score. It is useless to try to give "Die Meistersinger" with a small orchestra. Indeed, the whole production proved to be an overambitious attempt. The resources of the company are not equal to works of such magnitude, and if the manager continues to make such experiments he may end by performing the "Ring of the Niebelung." There are many works which can be successfully done at the American Theatre, and it seems a pity to see so much labor wasted in putting forward a lame representation for a run of one week.

"MY INNOCENT BOY."

Otis Harlan Appears in a New English Piece at the Garrick Theatre.

Otis Harlan has enjoyed an appreciable share of popular favor in this neighborhood since he interpreted so picturesquely Charles H. Hoyt's peculiar variety of humor in the musical burletta called "A Black Sheep." In a later piece by the same manufacturer of comic plays, called "A Day and a Night," Mr Harlan portrayed a youth bred in the country, who was supposed to be quite free from guile, but yet was learned in the ways of the wicked and able to take care of himself. As Valentine Smith in the new English comic play called "My Innocent Boy," produced at the Garrick Theatre last night, he has a somewhat similar rôle, although his environment is less extravagant, and the imitation of nature is somewhat closer than it is apt to be in musical farce. Valentine is the meek and seemingly obedient son of an irascible and domineering sea Captain, who at the mature age of thirty-six years is still "an innocent boy." And innocent enough he is, too, except that he is the father of a grown-up girl, of whose very existence her tempestuous grand parent is ignorant.

Valentine was secretly married at the age of nineteen, and has long been a widower. His daughter is at school. His troubles begin with his second marriage. He has reason to believe that his bride knows of his previous marriage. Droll complications resulting from such a state of affairs suggest themselves readily to a playwright so experienced as George R. Sims, the author of "My Innocent Boy."

Mr. Harlan seems to find his new rôle congenial. He carries it with that extravagant affectation of simplicity noted in his former portrayal, which would deceive nobody in real life, but is, of course, highly effective in a frankly farcical performance. The piece was very well received, and the whole performance was creditable.

Valentine Smith	Otis Harlan
Commodore Smith	Joseph Allen
Felix Jellicoe	Frank Doane
Crump	Harry Lillford
Johnson	Thomas Quinn
Figgins	James F. Lee
Rev. Titus Tremlett	Bert Young
Monsieur de Moulin	James F. Lee
Mrs. Jutsam	Florence Robinson
Hyacinth	Florence Lillian Wickes
Miss Porter Magnus	Ada Deaves
Dulcie	Helene Tuessard
Dora Jennings	Mamie Forbes

Murray Hill Theatre.

For the second week of the new season of his stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre, Mr. Donnelly has put forward the somewhat fragile and old-fashioned, but still effective, comedy called "The Highest Bidder," in which Edward H. Sothern began his career as a star actor more than twelve years ago. The play, written by old Maddison Morton, author of countless farces in the middle years of this century, and Robert Reece, was one of a batch of unacted plays left by the elder Sothern. With some alterations it served his son well for more than one season, and it has not yet lost its vitality. Jack Hammerton, auctioneer jester, and lover, is now portrayed by Ralph Stuart, while Mr. Allen takes the part originally acted by Mr. Le Moyne. William Redmond, Charles Waldron, Hannah May Ingham, and Georgia Welles are also well placed.

Theatres and Music Halls.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An admirable programme was presented yesterday. Among those who appeared were the six Sennette grotesque acrobats in a sketch called "A Visit to the Zoo," Miss Bonnie Thornton in her monologue work, the Ellnore sisters, eccentric comediennes, in a sketch, "The Dangerous Mrs. Delaney"; Genaro and Bailey, Newell and Shevett, and others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Among the many vaudeville numbers were Mme. Camille Darville, who made her first appearance in Mr. Proctor's up-town theatre; Edward Lauri, the English eccentric singer and dancer; Herbert Cawthorne and Susie Forester, Quigley brothers, Joe Hardman, Manjonita and Eugene, singers and dancers.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Fred Irwin's burlesquers presented their burletta entitled "Down the Line," which was received by the large audience enthusiastically, while the second portion of the entertainment was devoted entirely to vaudeville. The performance concluded with the farce entitled "The Knipe Cure; or, The Power of the Kissing Bug."

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The week opened with a personnel including Capt. Chittenden, who had an interesting narrative to relate of his trip around the world. Enoch continued for another week with his clever exhibitions; the D'Arcos, the expert aerial rifle shots, also continue for another week. The theatre has the usual lengthy programme.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The vitograph pictures, reproducing the events in which Admiral Dewey participated were the leading feature of the entertainment presented last night. The remaining part of the bill included Miss Ada Colley, Alexandra Dagmar, the De Courcey brothers, the Streator Zouaves, and a number of others equally interesting.

EDEN MUSEE.—The same entertainment which was given during the past week will be continued during the present week. It includes moving pictures of Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia and several interesting views of the land and naval parades. The afternoon and evening concerts take place as usual and the wax works and interior decorations are interesting.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Grip of Steel" proved a stimulating melodrama to the audience.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The patrons of this theatre last evening were entertained by an elaborate revival of Anthony Hope's play "Phroso" with Miss Odette Tyler in the title rôle.

"JONAH AND THE WHALE."

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 2.—A new and original farce comedy entitled "Jonah and the Whale" was produced for the first time to-night at the Nesbitt Theatre. There was a large and enthusiastic audience present. The authors, Bradley and Frost, selected as their theme a topic in which the subject of reincarnation is a most prominent feature.

The three scenes are laid at a fashionable hotel at Brighton, England, and afforded the company opportunities for displaying their versatility.

The piece is produced under the stage direction of Frederick Williams of the Lyceum Theatre, New York, and the management of the production announces that in view of its apparent success to-night an early presentation in New York is assured.

IOWANS IN A FATAL ROW.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Oct. 2.—Zenos W. John, a prominent resident of West Liberty and a Grand Army man, last night fatally shot Walter Boot, a printer.

Boot had thrashed a friend of John's, named Ross Wiley, and as soon as Wiley called out that he had had enough, John drew a 38-calibre revolver and shot Boot through the right lung. Boot placed his hands over his wound, whereupon Wiley knocked him down and kicked him in the face.

Wiley escaped, but was arrested in Rock Island to-day and turned over to the West Liberty police to-night. John was brought to this city to-night by the Sheriff.

BRILLIANT OPERA SEASON

Maurice Grau Outlines His Programme for the Winter.

NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ROLES

The Impresario Points Out the Merits of Scotti and Friedrichs—His Great List of Sopranos.

There is every indication that the season of grand opera to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House by the forces of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, which opens in this city on Dec. 18, will be one of the most brilliant that New York operagoers have ever witnessed, judging from the plans outlined by Mr. Grau yesterday.

The impresario arrived in this city in the morning accompanied by twenty members of his company on La Normandie. Among the artists were Mlle. Emma Calvé, Mme. Suzanne Adams-Stern, Mlle. Rosa Olitzka, Miss Mathilde Bauermeister, Thomas Salignac, M. Queyla, Signor Roberto Vanni, M. E. Dufriche, Th. Meux, Herman Devries, Signor Papageno Pini-Corsi, M. Bauda, Signor Sonnino, Signor Nepoti, and Signora Illy.

After relating the rough experience they had coming over, during which Herr Louis Sarr, one of the many conductors under contract with Mr. Grau, had his head badly cut by a fall and Miss Bauermeister was thrown violently under a table by a sudden lurch of the ship, Mr. Grau outlined his plans for the coming season.

"I believe I have the greatest list of sopranos ever gathered together in grand opera," said Mr. Grau, "and I am sure, with the attraction of the new members and the stimulus of the new operas which I contemplate producing, the season in this city will undoubtedly be the finest ever known. Many of the prominent artists who came over with me, as Mlle. Calvé, Suzanne Adams-Stern, Rosa Olitzka, and Bauermeister, are old favorites here, while others who will come at later dates, as Signor Papageno Pini-Corsi, Signor Sonnino, Signor Nepoti, and Signora Illy, Herr Fritz Friedrichs, Signor Scotti, and Herr Bertram, will be heard here for the first time this Winter, although they are all well known through the reputations they have established on European stages.

"Of these new members of my company, I thing Signor Scotti, a magnificent baritone, who will make his American début in Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,' and enable me to give a particularly fine representation of Verdi's 'Falstaff,' will become a firm favorite among my many artists. I saw his impersonation of this character in Rome, and it certainly was an interesting one, both dramatically and musically. He will also be seen in Nicolai's 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' Another new member of my organization who will, I am sure, prove acceptable, is Herr Fritz Friedrichs, who has figured very prominently in all the performances at Baireuth. He will be seen to advantage as Beckmesser in 'Die Meistersinger' and also in the rôle of Wagnerian rôles, as also in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.'

"Regarding the novelties, I intend producing, Massenet's 'Herodiade' will be the feature, and if this is produced Mlle. Calvé, with Mme. Mantelli, M. Saléza, M. Plançon, and Signor Scotti, will comprise the cast. Then there will be a revival of 'The Magic Flute,' which has not been produced here for many years in a competent manner. In this opera the cast will be Mme. Eames, Mme. Ternina, Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Mantelli, Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mlle. Olitzka, and M. Saleza, Herr Andreas Dippel, M. Seni-Corsi and Edouard de Reszke. From this it will be observed that this production will be one of the important events of the season. I will endeavor during the season to present "Lucrezia Borgia," another opera which has not been heard here in a long time.

"Of course Mlle. Calvé during her absence from this country has increased her répertoire. She will be heard, in addition to Carmen and Marguerite, as Juliette in "Romeo et Juliette" and as Cherubino in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." Then she wants to make her appearance in an opera comique called "The Hermit's Bell," an opera which was produced many years ago in this city.

"Mme. Eames, in addition to the many rôles she has appeared in before, will appear as Aida. Mme. Ternina, who has become a member of my forces this year, and a very important acquisition, will be heard, in addition to her Wagner rôles, as Donna Anna in 'Don Giovanni,' which will be sung in Italian, and as Valentine in 'Les Huguenots,' which will be given in French, and also in the performance of 'Lucrezia Borgia.'

"Regarding Jean de Reszke I regret very much to announce he will not visit America this year. We did discuss the subject of his coming over, but he was extremely desirous of remaining at home this year with his family.

"More of my stars are to come out at later dates in time for the New York and out-of-town seasons. Edouard de Reszke is on the St. Louis, and Mlle. Zelie de Lussan is on the Umbria, which sailed on Saturday. On the Auguste Victoria, which will leave Europe for this country on Oct. 19, Mme. Ternina, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Herren Muhlmann, Morgenstern, and Muller will sail.

"On the Touraine, sailing Oct. 21, will be Miss Strong and Mme. Mantelli; Ernest Van Dyck will be a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing Oct. 22; on the St. Paul, leaving on Oct. 28, will be Mme. Eames and Mme. Nordica, and on Dec. 2 M. Alvarez will sail on the French Line steamer. So you can see my entire company will be in this country before the season opens in this city.

"The preliminary season will open at New Haven Oct. 10, after which some of the principal cities of New York State and New England will be visited. A performance will be given in Montreal before opening in Chicago Nov. 13."

MME. CALVE'S RETURN.

She Is Happy to be in America and Is in Good Health.

Mlle. Emma Calvé arrived yesterday morning by the steamship La Normandie from Havre. Mme. Calvé drove at once to The Plaza Hotel, where she held an informal reception in her apartments, many callers welcoming her.

Mlle. Calvé appeared to be in radiant health. When she left America three years ago she was on the verge of illness and a tendency to embonpoint was becoming troublesome. At her country home in the south of France she devoted herself to a rigid diet, walks, and mountain climbing, a treatment, she declared, with a little grimace, more heroic than the most disagreeable medicines. It was effective as heroic, however, and the prima donna returns weighing twenty pounds less and ready, as she said, for hard work. She expects to sing three times a week throughout the season.

In addition to her old rôles, well known to operagoers, Mlle. Calvé will appear as Salome in Massenet's "Herodiade," which has not been presented before in America. It is very probable that a new opera now being completed by a European composer will be presented by Mr. Grau's company this Winter, in which Mlle. Calvé will sing the leading rôle. Definite arrangements have not been concluded, however, and neither the title of the opera nor the name of the composer will be disclosed for the present.

Mlle. Calvé expressed herself as glad to be in America once more. "I feel among friends," she said, earnestly, "and I love people who love me. I drove through your beautiful Dewey Arch on my way to the hotel," she continued. "Oh! it was magnificent, all this honor to a National hero. How I admire the people of America for such appreciation."

"THE SINGING GIRL" PRESENTED.

New Opera Has a Successful First Night at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 2.—"The Singing Girl," a comic opera in three acts, music by Victor Herbert, libretto by Stanislaus Stange, and lyrics by Harry B. Smith, received its first production at Her Majesty's Theatre this evening by the Alice Nielsen opera company. The house was crowded. There were seven curtain calls at the end of the first act. In fact, encores were the rule of the evening.

Miss Nielsen scored a great hit, and her principal number, "The Legend of Danube," a more pretentious effort than is usually found in comic opera, received a great reception. Eugene Cowles ran the star a close race for honors, and Miss Lucille Saunders also made a hit, while a clever trio, Herbert, Cawthorne, and Slaven, furnished the comedy element and received great applause for their work.

Wm Vogel & Son

Men's Overcoats

for Fall wear are here in big variety. Be your taste for a smooth or rough—light or dark—Covert or Vicuna Coat—you'll find it here, ready for your choosing.
We draw to your particular notice
Our Special
at
$19

This is a fine Black Worsted Thibet Gentlemen's Fall Overcoat—silk lined throughout to the edge—carefully tailored—all hand finished—a genteel distinctive garment and one that bears all the marks of style and tone that care and experience alone can give.
Anywhere else this garment would be priced at $25.00—but we say $19.00.

Fall Gloves and Hats are ready.

Broadway and Houston St.

COTTON NEWS BLUNDER CLEAR

Gold and Stock Telegraph Company Explains the Facts in an Official Statement.

In explanation of the confusion in the cotton market quotations from Liverpool telegraphed to New Orleans last Friday by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the following statement of the entire matter is to-day issued by the company:

"The confusion in the Liverpool changes of the cotton quotations sent out by the Commercial News Department of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company on Friday, Sept. 29, was caused by the necessity of procuring them from Liverpool direct instead of from the New York Cotton Exchange in the usual way, because the Cotton Exchange was closed for the Dewey celebration.

"The reports received through the New York Cotton Exchange are based on comparisons with each preceding report before they reach the Commercial News Department.

"In order to furnish the Cotton Exchanges of the country outside of New York with quotations on Friday the Commercial News Department arranged that they should be sent to it direct from Liverpool. Its correspondent in Liverpool based the changes on the 2 P. M. price of that day instead of on each preceding quotation, and the operators of the Commercial News Department in forwarding the quotations from New York overlooked the necessity for so advising the Exchanges."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—There was excitement again on the floor of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to-day, due to an unaccountable lapse of the regular reports from Liverpool, and for a quarter of an hour there were delays in the receipt of advices. While the brokers were awaiting the usual early quotations, specials began coming in indicating a rising Liverpool market, putting New Orleans prices from 15 to 17 points above the closing of Thursday.

Liverpool opened 7-64d up for deliveries, or nearly a quarter of a cent over the Saturday close. Receipts here to-day showed a marked falling off, and the explanation given was that interior owners were holding their commodity in view of the unusual events of last week.

LOCAL COTTON MARKET STRONG.

Higher Liverpool Quotations and Frosts Have Their Effect.

The local cotton market was strong yesterday on higher Liverpool quotations, reports of frosts in the cotton belt, and estimates of the crop of 1899, which reduced it to eight and a half or nine million bales, against the estimate of eleven million bales made in August.

The October option opened at 6.85, went up to 6.92, suffered a decline of .12 cents, and closed at 6.96, the highest of the day. The closing quotations for other months were at or near the high point. The close, as compared with that of Sept. 28, the last preceding business day on the Exchange, was as follows:

	Oct. 2.	Sept. 28.
October, 1899	6.96	....
November	7.03	6.63
December	7.11	6.69
January, 1900	7.17	6.78
February	7.21	6.84
March	7.25	6.87
April	7.28	6.91
May	7.30	6.94
June	7.32	6.98
July	7.34	7.00
August	7.33	7.02

MISSING MAN'S BODY FOUND.

John Hess, Who Disappeared from Fishkill, Drowns in a Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Oct. 2.—The finding of the dead body of John Hess, in the Matteawan Creek this afternoon, partially unraveled a mystery which has been puzzling the police of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan and the man's family for several days.

Hess for several years had been employed as one of the head men on the extensive place of William T. Blodgett, who resides about a quarter of a mile from Fishkill Village. He was an exceedingly sober and careful man, and with his wife and four children resided in one of his employer's cottages. He was in particularly good health and spirits when he ate his supper Friday night, and, contrary to his usual custom, told his wife after the meal was finished that he thought he would go to the village for a while. She offered no objections, and he started.

Hess made some purchases at the village and started for home early. He arrived home shortly after 9 o'clock and found his wife awaiting his return. Then he missed the package containing the purchases and he lighted his lantern and started away to find the package. That was the last seen of him. His wife became much worried when he did not return, and when he was not on hand in the morning to care for the horses a search was made.

His employer used every effort to find Hess, but not a single trace could be found until this afternoon, when his body was found floating in the creek. The lantern was found on the bank. The theory is advanced that he walked into the creek by accident, but this seems peculiar, as he was thoroughly familiar with the road. Coroner Bevier took charge of the body and will make an investigation.

HAVANA FEVER REPORT.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—The yellow fever report for September shows there were eighteen deaths, eight of the victims being Americans and eight Spaniards. The others were one Frenchman and one German.

The total number of cases during the month was fifty-four. There are twelve cases now on hand, mostly convalescent. Surgeon Major Davis says he is well satisfied. It was generally expected that September would be the worst month. He believes that within the next thirty days there will not be more than two or three cases.

The weather is cooler and the city is clean. The Surgeon Major considers it remarkable that Casa Blanca, formerly the worst part of the city, has had only one case of yellow fever.

DEFY THE KNIT GOODS TRUST.

A reporter for THE TIMES saw Col. William H. Rowe at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Col. Rowe is President of the Wayside Knitting Mill Company of Troy, the Eagle Company and the Red Star Company of Amsterdam. With the Roswell P. Flower estate he controls the Hope Mill, at Cohoes, and is the largest stockholder in the Montgomery and the Clermont Mills at Amsterdam.

"None of the mills in which I am interested will go into the combination that is being formed," said Col. Rowe. "Of course I am only one pebble on the beach, but there are other big pebbles like A. V. Morris & Son of Amsterdam, who feel as I do. We are doing a splendid business, prices are satisfactory and our help are contented."

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

What a Glorious Monday.

A Dewey-Arch crowd filled the store. No figure of speech can convey an adequate idea of the multitude. It was thick, impetuous, overwhelming. The brilliant, genial sunshine, the keen, crisp, exhilarating air, combined with our prodigious displays of seasonable values, created ideal conditions. Your response was splendid. Such appreciation is pleasant. It inspires, encourages, stimulates.
We'll not mince efforts to continue meriting your vigorous enthusiasm.
To-day you'll find Autumn and Winter stocks in grand array. Suits, Wraps, Blankets, Stoves—everything that cold weather suggests. The usual Macy prices are dominant. They range from 20 to 50 per cent. less than others charge. That's the real strength of our trememdous popularity.

Clothing.
In the Annex.

Men's Sack Suits, made by one of the best manufacturers in New York. We secured several large lines at prices much under normal value. Materials, workmanship and fitting invite closest scrutiny. Hyper-critical men—the scrupulously particular ones—will find in them all the elegance and nice finish that are usually limited to the highest-priced Clothing.

Cheviots and cassimeres predominate—the patterns and coloring strongest liked. Effects that are nobby—quiet styles for the sedate, and others dashed with that touch of sparkle so becoming to the debonair male type. Your choice of these Suits at $8.24

Men's Sack Suits, single and double-breasted vests, made of blue or black cheviots. The tailoring shows the work of skillful and conscientious people. Thoroughly good. The sizes include those commonly known as regular, stouts and slims $14.99

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of very fine pure worsted fabrics. The patterns cover scores of the freshest and best-liked effects out this season. The tone of these Suits is unmistakable. Every style judge recognizes it. $18.74

Men's Single-breasted three-button Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of splendid soft-finished Clay weave diagonal, lined with guaranteed satin. They fit gracefully and are very dressy . . . $12.49

Men's Top Coats, made of all-wool tan covert, body lined with Italian Cloth, sleeves lined with silk. Come and look at these garments, and if a doubt flits through your mind that they are not matchless for the money, you are not familiar with the market . . . $8.74

Men's Overcoats, made of all-wool kersey, double fore-parts, back and sleeves lined with guaranteed satin, lapped seams, stitched raw edges. Coats that represent the average idea of good appearance, warmth and long wear $12.49

Men's Top Coats, made of very handsome whipcords, lined with pure dye silk serge. These Coats exemplify the richest tailoring to be found in ready-made clothes. They were made to catch the fancy of men who are extra fastidious $16.24

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, double-breasted vests, made of heavy wide-wal blue serge. They fill the demand for Suits that are dressy, serviceable and moderately-priced $9.99

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, double-breasted vests, made of cheviots—an incomparable variety of checks, stripes and overplaids. They are clever, smart styles for the young chaps. Unequalled for the money. $8.74

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool blue cheviot, silk faced, brimming with promises of service that are sure to be realized . $3.74

Boys' Sailor B'ouse Suits, made of elegant serge, tastefully embroidered and trimmed with silk soutache braid, sizes 3 to 12 . . $4.69

Boys' Top Coats, made of good covert cloth, sizes 10 to 16 years, at $4.69, and sizes 3 to 10 years $3.74

Merchant Tailoring.

This branch of our Clothing business is not one whit behind the other. It presents you with notable opportunities to have your Clothes made to order at wonderfully low prices. For instance:
Men's Suits, made of Winter-weight blue serge—single or double-breasted sack or cutaway coat—warranted to fit—$19.98. The same fabric, trimming and workmanship that will cost you $30.00 elsewhere.

Ready with Men's Autumn Hats.

Do you know the Macy Hat Department? Situated in the Annex, adjacent to the Clothing. There is where you should buy your Autumn Hat. The reasons are simple. You know why.
Because we sell the exact blocks, colors and qualities from 50c. to $1.50 less than exclusive Hatters and Clothiers charge. The tone, air and general excellence of our Hats and their Hats are identical. The only difference is in the price.

Men's Derby Hats, finest fur felt, latest Fall shapes, band and binding of the best quality, Russia leather sweat band, black and russet $2.99

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, all the most fashionable styles and colors, fine trimmings. See them before deciding . . $2.49

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, the same grades and styles will cost you $3.00 elsewhere; our price is only $1.88

Men's Golf and Bicycle Caps, a very extensive line to select from. We are informed that it is the biggest stock in town; 49c. to . . 99c

"Straus" Bicycles

1899 Model, 21, 22, 23 and 24-inch diamond frames. Maroon and black enamelled. Fitted with $6.00 single tube tires. Made to match the finest $50.00 Wheels.
We sold them a few weeks ago at $34.66.
Choice sold at

$11.97

Men's Underwear.

If anything was ever in the "nick of time" the news typed in this advertisement is. The weather—but why refer to the weather! You know that frost is not far off. That's why these bargains will meet your warmest favor.

The 75c. Qualities at 39c.
Men's heavy-weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers; Shirts have silk binding around neck and down front, bottoms are ribbed. Drawers are finished with pearl buttons and suspender tapes, worth 75c.; at 39c.

The 75c. Qualities at 39c.
Men's heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, camel's hair, blue and mottled shades. Careful analysis shows that these garments contain 60 per cent. of wool on the inside and 40 per cent. cotton on the outside. This blend of the two fibres removes all possibilities of shrinkage.
The Shirts are finished with pearl buttons, silk binding round neck and down front. The Drawers have covered seams, pearl buttons and suspender tapes, worth 75c.; at 39c.

The $1.00 Qualities at 49c.
Men's heavy-weight Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers. Backs and breasts of some of the Shirts are doubled. All have pearl buttons and are bound with silk. The Drawers have suspender tapes, pearl buttons and reinforced gussets, worth $1.00; at . 49c.

The $2.00 Qualities at 98c.
Men's medium-weight full regular made Superfine Merino Shirts and Drawers—white, gray and tan. The Shirts are finished with silk fronts and pearl buttons; the Drawers have suspender tapes and extra strong gussets in seats. They are the products of one of the best mills in America—we've agreed not to tell which one. Were we to print the name there would be a stir in the trade; worth $2.00; our price . . . . 98c.

Women's 85c. Merino Underwear 64c
Women's Natural Merino Vests and Pants. Long or short sleeves, nicely finished with silk trimmings, pearl buttons; worth 85c; at 64c.

Men's Shirts.
Men's Laundered Fancy Shirts, made of very fine imported Madras. A large variety of stylish patterns in the best leading colors. Attached or detached cuffs. Ready-made Shirts that have all the charms of custom productions. You can pay $2.50 for a Shirt and not secure better value than these at . . $1.49

Men's Fancy Dress Shirts, laundered, made in our own factory of the choicest percales. A wide choice of beautiful stripes and figures on tinted grounds, cuffs attached, or two pairs of cuffs detached, guaranteed fit and workmanship, standard $1.50 shirts; our price . . . . 94c.

Men's Dress Shirts, laundered, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply pure linen bosom, hand-worked button holes, open back and open back and front styles. Impossible to buy as good a shirt elsewhere for less than $1.50; our price . . 89c.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts 68c.
Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil muslin in our own factory, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, furnished with every modern improvement; we have manufactured and sold these Shirts for over twenty years, and have strengthened and bettered them whenever possible. 68c.

Men's 25c. Collars at 14c.
made to our special order—made in immense quantities to meet the demand, and reduced the cost of manufacturing. Put the magnifying glass on them—2100 count pure linen back and front—four-ply—that makes them strong and durable; improved bar-end button holes. They are warranted to be better than any of the well-known brands that retail at 25c. We offer you thirty-one different shapes to select from . . . . . 14c.

Men's $1.35 Night Shirts at 91c.
Men's Night Shirts, made of very heavy flannelette, handsome new designs and good colorings—white or tinted grounds. Carefully made and finished, worth $1.35; our price . . . . 91c.

Men's 75c. Night Shirts at 49c.
Men's Night Shirts, made of unusually fine flannelette, attractive stripe and plaid patterns, cut extra full in width, 54 in. long, worth 75c., at . . . 49c.

Men's Night Shirts, made of heavy twilled muslin, cut full and long, neatly trimmed with fast-colored braids, all colors, worth 75c.; our price 49c

Men's and Boys' 60c. Night Shirts at 39c.
Men's and Boy's Night Shirts, made of good, heavy muslin, cut full width, 52 in. long, felled seams throughout, neatly trimmed with fast colored imported braid, sizes up to 19, worth 60c.; at . . . 39c.

Boys' 75c. Shirts at 49c.
Boys' and Youths' Laundered White Shirts, made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1700 count pure linen bosom, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, finished with collar button protector and tie tape, worth 75c.; our price . . . . 49c.

Boys' $1.25 Shirts at 79c.
Boys' and Youths' Fancy Dress Shirts, beautifully laundered, made in our own workrooms of best percales, all the newest designs and colorings, one pair detached cuffs, worth $1.25; our price 79c.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

GOV. ROOSEVELT.

It is the general report of all observers that in the crowded festive days of last week the interest and admiration of the thronging people were expressed more uniformly and enthusiastically toward Gov. ROOSEVELT than toward any one else of the distinguished company who were the guests of the city, with the single exception, of course, of Admiral DEWEY.

It is not surprising that it was so. The Governor is closely associated with the war in which DEWEY won his laurels. It is acknowledged by the Admiral that much was due to the influence of Mr. ROOSEVELT as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in providing the means by which the victory at Manila was made possible. The services of the Governor in the actual conflict were in the highest degree creditable. He showed courage—as every one who knew him knew that he would—and efficiency, sound judgment, executive ability, and unfailing fidelity. He was unquestionably the most conspicuous of the men who took part in the war from this State. When he returned from Cuba, the distinction that he had won in the war, combined with the confidence due to his previous career, imposed his nomination on his party for the Governorship, and he won in a contest that was peculiarly personal. That is to say—and the party chiefs do not deny it—his party would have run perilously near defeat had it not been for the strength of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S personality. Since his election he has not disappointed the hopes of his friends, and though he has made some pretty serious mistakes, the public confidence in his character, in the essential soundness of his motives, has steadily grown.

It is proper for THE TIMES to acknowledge this fact because it has fallen to our lot to criticise very plainly what we have deemed his mistakes. The fact, as we have remarked, has been very obvious during the time that he was so much in the public eye. In analyzing the impression he has made, there is one element in it that is particularly interesting. It is the heartiness of the tribute paid to the man without regard to party and with no clear reference to his official career. The great mass of the cheers that greeted him were for "TEDDY," and these came from crowds that could not by any means be classed as party friends. Now, such a familiar form of address cannot be provoked by anything but personal affection, implying a strong flavor of personal confidence. And this is the secret of the Governor's real hold on the people. It does not exclude the belief in his good judgment or his ability in high office or his partisan loyalty, but it does not imply these. It does imply that the people expect that he will treat public questions in the main in an honest, manly, courageous fashion, and if he makes mistakes, that he will correct them when he sees that he has made them. That is not a bad feeling to arouse in the public heart. A man who is capable of arousing it can do much good.

HAVE THEM INVESTIGATED.

While the case of Capt. O. M. CARTER was under consideration by the President and was being discussed by the press, a number of engineers, some of them in charge of improvements in rivers and harbors, contributed to the defense of Capt. CARTER very earnest remonstrances against approval of the verdict of the court-martial that convicted that officer.

We do not doubt that the general character and specific language of some of these engineer officers have attracted the attention of the Engineer in Chief of the army. In brief, they asserted that the contracts made by Capt. CARTER were made as they made the contracts to carry out work to which they were assigned; that if CARTER was guilty of permitting bad materials and bad methods to be employed, they were alike guilty, for that they had proceeded upon almost identical lines with Capt. CARTER, whom they regarded as a wise, honorable, and economical servant of the Government.

If Gen. WILSON needed to be advised as to his duty, which we do not assume, it is plain enough that none of these officers ought to expect to escape as rigid an investigation as was made in 1897 by Capt. GILLETTE, and which resulted on Saturday in the approval of the sentence which puts CARTER out of the army, sends him to prison, and forbids his former associates in the army ever to associate with him again.

The probability is that each of the officers in question will ask for such an investigation as appears to be compelled, as a natural result of the language in which they sought to defend Capt. CARTER. But whether they demand the investigations or not, they should be made, and made with dispatch and thoroughness.

"ANTI-IMPERIALISM" IN OHIO.

The Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio has opened his campaign with a violent attack on the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. He finds that he has exposed himself to a hot fire in the rear or at least on the flank.

Mr. MCLEAN is not an orator, but he is an exceedingly adroit politician and an expert in ordinary political polemics. His attitude was carefully chosen to offend as few as possible and to arouse as much feeling as he could at the least cost of definite facts. But his rhetoric and its implications were extreme. He represented the Filipinos as fighting the same kind of fight as that of the American Colonists against the English King. He presented the Administration in the light of Lord NORTH, and declared that its action was with less authority and for worse motives than that of the Minister of GEORGE III. He did not venture to outline any definite policy with which the Democrats in Congress shall meet the Administration, but if they take the same general view as he, there is nothing for them to do but to propose the absolute, unconditional surrender of the Philippines to AGUINALDO and his Government and the withdrawal of the army of the United States from Manila and the fleet from the waters of the archipelago. Of course, the Democrats will propose nothing of the kind.

The following from The Cleveland Plain Dealer, which has long been one of the strongest Democratic papers of Ohio, shows the way in which the Democrats of the State are likely to regard their duty in this matter:

> The Administration has been open to criticism, not for asserting the authority of the United States, but for not asserting it with sufficient vigor. It had been warned again and again by competent judges that more than double the force employed was necessary, but no heed was paid to the warning. The incompetency of the General commanding at Manila for the task assigned him was self-evident, but no change was made. The failure of the plan of campaign followed was demonstrated in the reoccupation by the insurgents of places captured by the United States troops and then abandoned.
>
> The thing to be done now is to enforce authority in the Philippines; to convince the people of the Islands that it is useless to resist the United States. The Filipinos should be made to understand that on this point the people of the United States are a unit. Democrats and Republicans should stand together in strengthening the hands of the Government in that object, and in insisting that there should be an end to mystification, hesitation, and incompetent management. There must be no more manoeuvring or concealment for political purposes by the Administration or its agents, and there should be no factious opposition for mere partisan advantage.
>
> When the insurrection has been suppressed, when peace has been established by force of arms, if the insurgents will not voluntarily abandon their useless struggle, the future of the Islands can be left to the wisdom of Congress, the only body having authority to settle the question. The task will not be an easy one, and it will be proper then for press and public to aid Congress in every way practicable to arrive at a wise decision. For the present the only question is the establishment of the authority of the United States where it has been defied.

In the light of such expressions it is not likely that the position of Mr. MCLEAN will prove a strong one in Ohio. We shall not be surprised to see him greatly modify it or cleverly abandon it before the campaign is over.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE YACHT RACES.

That is an extraordinary, so far as we know an entirely unprecedented, series of precautions which the United States Government has taken in order to insure a fair field and no favor to the Shamrock and the Columbia. The publication of the details of it must have been viewed with apprehension and alarm by all the owners and skippers of tugboats and excursion boats in these waters. Because, from a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, these owners and skippers have been in the habit of regarding themselves, on the occasion of any yacht race whatever, as chartered libertines, restrained from interfering with the racers, domestic or international, by no consideration except that of the nautical "rule of the road," and that of common decency, which latter they gloried in not possessing. That they could be compelled to behave themselves upon the occasion of a race for the America's Cup must be to these people a proposition as novel as it is repulsive.

The more they look at it the less they will like it. It seems that there is a clear power in vessels of the Government to discipline and coerce all private vessels that fly the American flag, and whose skippers have American certificates. The loss of his certificate, to a seagoing man, is the loss of the chance to earn his living in his calling. Poor Capt. WATKINS of the Paris has just discovered that, through a piece of very excusable carelessness, which does not really affect his capacity, and from the effects of which all men who have paid attention to the circumstances hope he may be relieved, especially in view of his frank and manly avowal of all the fault that can be alleged against him. But the skipper of a tug or of an excursion boat who is capable of spoiling an international yacht race in order to afford his passengers a better view of it is entitled to no consideration whatever. There is no reason why the law should not be enforced against him without any mercy. And there are very special reasons why it should be so enforced. We do not attempt to psychologize that very remarkable specimen of the British nobility, the late Lord DUNRAVEN, but we may venture the suggestion that what made him wild and induced him to bring unfounded and ridiculous charges against the managers of the competing yacht was this same interference on the part of the skippers of tugs and excursion boats, who imagined themselves to be chartered and irresponsible libertines. This is an explanation, not an apology. There is simply no apology to be made for a man who brings false charges which he is at once unable to substantiate and unwilling to retract. If the object of his accusations happens to belong to the same club with himself the club has no choice, on the proof of this state of facts, but to expel the bringer of false accusations. This is what the New York Yacht Club did. And to those who know the social strength of snobbery in England it was not remarkable that the expulsion of an Earl from a club should thrill many Britons to the marrow. It was the feeling of horror which the action of the New York Yacht Club inspired that induced a consensus of the snobs of England that whoever should challenge for the America's Cup would necessarily be a "cad." And when the cup was actually challenged for, not only by an already sentenced cad, but by a "person in trade," not having the fear of Lord DUNRAVEN before his eyes, the temper of the English sporting-cum-snobbish public rose to incandescence. Not many of us have yet appreciated the friendliness of the Prince of WALES'S expression of his belief that the Shamrock would get fair play on this side. That declaration amounted to a declaration that it was Lord DUNRAVEN who was the "cad" and that the New York Yacht Club had done quite right in expelling him.

At any rate, the circumstances have quite justified the Government in the unusual pains it has taken, by the exercise of its sovereign powers, to secure a fair field and no favor to the competing yachts to-day and in the subsequent races. Nothing could do more to weaken the Anglo-American "understanding" than the general British belief that a British yacht had been unfairly treated in American waters while competing for an international trophy. Nothing could more effectually strengthen the understanding than the showing that the Government itself had intervened, by the revival of powers almost disused, to secure a fair and equal course for the competitors. In this view the Treasury Department, in adopting Capt. EVANS'S plans, has performed an act not merely of international courtesy but of "high policy."

A DIPLOMATIC ADMIRAL.

All officers of the navy are instructed in diplomacy while they are acquiring acquaintance with navigation, ordnance, ship and shore drill, electrical and steam power, languages, and discipline. Some of them develop a taste for international law that makes them extremely useful. The natural diplomat, the officer whose tact enables him to apply his knowledge gracefully and effectively, is more rare than the merely well-equipped officer who lacks tactfulness.

Nature imparted to Rear Admiral J. W. PHILIP, the former chivalrous commander of the battleship Texas in the battle of Santiago, now the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large measure of the kindly tact that has made Admiral DEWEY loved as well as famous. And Rear Admiral PHILIP employed this tact in a delicate and vexatious matter so accurately and diplomatically as to entitle him to a few words of commendation that are not intended to exclude many others from cordial praise for like services in connection with the Dewey reception that were well performed.

No one not familiar with the difficulties that confronted the Plan and Scope Committee can imagine the trouble encountered before the order of parade for the naval officers on Saturday was finally decided. There were many suggestive persons pressing for certain arrangements based upon theories more or less plausible. After a plan had been arranged the arrival of Rear Admiral HOWISON compelled a revision of it that would recognize his place as next in rank to Admiral DEWEY. The treatment of invited guests called for the exercise of the nicest judgment to give those guests the places demanded by prominence and a strict regard for etiquette.

We are informed that the Reception Committee and the public are indebted to Rear Admiral PHILIP for the settlement of the order of parade in such a manner as to preclude all complaint and all justification for dissatisfaction on the part of any officer concerned. It was an important service, rendered with skill and tact, and we are sure that all of his associates will gladly join in this recognition of it.

STREET DECORATIONS.

It was just ten years ago, with the celebration of the centennial of WASHINGTON'S inauguration, to wit, that the people of this town woke up to the consciousness that they had some talent in the pageant-making way, that they liked it, and that it behooved them to develop it. We have had some famous and successful pageants since then, and without doubt the most successful, and thus far the most memorable is the reception of Admiral DEWEY. The chief feature of this, the most creditable to the city, as well as to the guild of artists immediately concerned, the one that it would be least possible to match with the artistic resources at the command of any other American city, is of course the arch with its approaches. And that makes both more lamentable and more inexplicable the omission of the officers in charge of the parade to arrange for the passage of the hero of the day under the portal which was built expressly that he might pass under it.

But it is, or Sunday and yesterday it was, very instructive to follow the route of the procession, and to note, more at leisure than could be done on the day of the parade, what private and unorganized and spontaneous patriotism has achieved in the way of appropriate and effective decoration. It must be owned that the well-meant efforts of the Mural Painters do not seem to have had much success in producing and prolonging a single scheme of color. And that is perhaps not much to be regretted. In any scheme of street decoration, the background, the material and color of the house fronts must be taken into consideration as a chief factor. If there were in New York a material as prevailing as Caen stone is in Paris, the arrangement of a scheme of temporary decoration would be a comparatively easy matter. In our residential districts brownstone is perhaps the prevailing material. At least that is true of the residential district below the Central Park. That district could be very effectively decorated if the householders in it took the advice of an expert (and there could of course be no better expert than the Society of Mural Painters) and acted upon the same. But upon the route of the procession above the Park, on the Riverside Drive, on Seventy-second Street, on Central Park West, on Fifty-ninth Street, the diversity of building material, of the background, is so great that any general and procrustean scheme of decoration breaks down at once. The best results have been attained here when several adjoining householders having house fronts of the same material have turned them over to a decorator for united treatment, and some of the results are very good indeed. And from Claremont down to the Park the intention of decoration is everywhere most gratefully in evidence.

It is only when one turns into Fifth Avenue that this evidence is wanting. Hotels are decorated, clubhouses are decorated. A large number of private houses are decorated, some of them very elaborately and very handsomely. But upon the whole, there are so many house fronts left blank that Fifth Avenue, in comparison with the profuse decoration of the rest of the route, wears the aspect of a foreign quarter, of a quarter whose inhabitants do not share the emotions of the rest of the population. This appearance of apathy is in very many cases carried into an expression of positive hostility by the fencing in of the stoop and area against the crowd. This looks particularly bad. The omission to decorate might be explained by the absence of the owner, but if the owner is near enough to order fortifications, evidently he is near enough to order decorations. It does not look well for an American, on such an occasion as the Dewey celebration, to separate himself from the general sentiment of his countrymen. It would have been well for every householder in Fifth Avenue to decorate his house front on Dewey Day, even if he had charged the cost of the decoration to his insurance account.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Careful reading of the letter in which "M. H. S." discussed the existing situation at Key West and contrasted the work done there with the results achieved at Santiago and Havana has impressed us with the writer's knowledge and courtesy, but it has not altered in any essential particulars our belief that yellow fever is a disease both preventable and conquerable, and that upon somebody or other rests a heavy responsibility for the extent and duration of the Florida epidemic. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to question the statements of fact made by our correspondent; it is only when he judges the facts and talks of insuperable difficulties that we part company with him. To admit his conclusions would be to abandon hope of ever ridding Key West and the other Southern cities now infected of a plague with which medical science has loudly proclaimed its ability to cope. Surely "M. H. S." would not have us do that, and whether he would or not we have no such intention. He seems to recognize no immunity from yellow fever except that which comes from having the malady in childhood and surviving it. Such immunity is attained at a frightful cost of life and property, and infinitely preferable is that derived from intelligent sanitation enforced where it is not voluntarily adopted as the rule of municipal life. If existing laws do not confer the requisite power on the Marine Hospital Service or any other governmental department or bureau, it is because the absolute need of such authority is only now beginning to be a matter of general appreciation. The Federal health officials, it is true, have often complained about the limitations under which they do their work, but has one of them ever made a really effective protest, ever carried his indignation to the point of resigning a position of dangerously and disgracefully restricted utility, ever even perilled his position by breaking through the barriers of discipline and red tape and appealing directly to a public always ready to acknowledge necessity and to meet it? Unless these questions can be affirmatively answered, the inefficiency of the Marine Hospital Service and of the Surgeon General will continue to be a topic of indignant comment.

—If a steamer laden deep with enthusiastic excursionists really should get ordered home to-day for interfering with the yachts it would be an event in several ways momentous. In the first place, her Captain is likely literally to burst with rage at finding that he cannot go where he pleases on the high seas. In times of peace, so far as we remember, these potentates have never before been deprived of that privilege by anybody except pirates, and the confusion of the nautical mind that will follow a denial of immemorial rights may lead to desperate revolts against the innovation and the innovators. Then, consider the emotions of the excursionists themselves. Irresponsible for the motions of the boat and having no control over her course, their lot will be hard indeed if for the Captain's sins they lose the priceless joys to which their more or less high-priced tickets entitle them, and it will not be surprising at all if they cast surly glances and harsh words at the governmental minion who takes command of the offending vessel. Just possibly they may cast weightier missiles at him, and so subject themselves to all the pains and penalties of rebellion. But it's all right. Common decency is the limit of Capt. EVANS'S demand, and who refuses that can claim no sympathy. Upon him, and not upon the representative of Federal authority, should fall the animosity of those whom his obstinacy or boorishness gets into trouble and humiliation.

—One of the London weeklies having seen, or pretended to see, evidences of vanity in Gov. ROOSEVELT'S narrative of the Cuban war as observed from his position at the head of the Rough Riders, a number of the English dailies have been moved to show the same sharpness of vision, and to expatiate on the childishness of the American character. This is amusing, of course, but it is also irritating, and there is no good reason why it should be endured in patient silence. We people over here recognize clearly enough that Gov. ROOSEVELT has carried into middle age some of the qualities that usually disappear with youth—that he remains impulsive and demonstrative to a notable degree. But we know, too, that his vivacity of mind is as uncommon here as it would be in England, and, despite our nearer view, we fail to find in it anything worse than a frequently justified self-confidence—which is a thing not bad at all. As for the war book, what if it is written in the first person, and what if it does contain photographs of the author? Have not British soldiers, explorers, and civil officials by the score and hundred described their own exploits, glorious and other, in exactly the same way, and injected therein fully as much of the personal element? We are strangely self-deceived if it would not be the easiest of tasks to name off-hand fifty Englishmen whose books are as open to the charge of vanity as is the Governor's. And if our dear cousins will read his book with unprejudiced attention, they will discover that all its superlatives and practically all its adjectives of any degree are bestowed on other men than himself. The number of "best soldiers" whose praises he sings is almost ludicrous, and might much more fairly be made the basis of criticism than can the occasional inevitable remarks of the author on the author. Nowhere does the Governor say that the war was a great war, or that he was the great, or even a great, man in the war, such as it was. He had a personal knowledge of events in which the American public took an intense interest. Why he, a civilian and not a professional soldier, should not have told his story is utterly beyond a poor American comprehension. At any rate, many a humble hero who otherwise would have lived and died unknown, is thanking Gov. ROOSEVELT for a taste of well-earned fame, not accusing him of vanity.

—Thanks to the prompt and energetic action of the Dominion officials, the wrongs of the Scotsman's passengers will be soon avenged and the scoundrels who robbed them will pay the penalties of a crime as cowardly as it has turned out to be unprofitable. English law will show no mercy to the thieves. They stole something much more valuable than money and diamonds; they stole away the right to boast that passengers on a British vessel are safe from all dangers except those of the unconquerable sea, and stained a record hitherto almost unblemished. They say that the criminals are not real sailors—which is an explanation in these days not particularly explanatory. Real sailors are not numerous on steamers, strike or no strike, and yet British Captains usually maintain discipline. It all gets back to the Captain in the end. He is responsible for everything that happens aboard his ship.

CAPT CARTER AND MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the unfortunate Capt. Carter is on the way to the felon's cell, I am reminded of a conversation I once heard between him and a mutual friend—and am far from certain, in my own mind, that he is guilty as charged. With your permission, I should like to give the substance of that talk, which occurred in 1897, just after the ex-Captain had been appointed Military Attaché at London, and while he was still a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

The mutual friend referred to is a well-known mechanical engineer, now on his way home from Europe. I would also say that I read such extracts from the testimony against Mr. Carter as were published in your paper and in others, including The Army and Navy Journal and some technical papers. I would also say that I have had experience with courts-martial—experience which a Congressional committee (House) seemed to think was due to a malicious spirit on the part of the court-martial. Consequently I, for one, am not prepared to subscribe offhand to the tributes of fairness lavished upon the court-martial that tried Mr. Carter. There are a few things I would like to know first, you know. But that is another story, as Mr. K. hath it. To come back to that conversation:

Capt. Carter then knew that the charges upon which he was subsequently tried were in preparation, and stated that he was ready for and welcomed them. During the talk, which was as between friend and friend in the presence of another friend, Capt. Carter stated that efforts were being made to get him off the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and that the charges were a part of them; and my recollection is that he stated that nothing would come of the charges against him if he did get off voluntarily, as he could have done by taking but one of the two offices he then held, the London Embassy attachéship. He expressed his determination to hold on to the Commissionership, and gave as his reason that he was determined to get to the bottom of the practicability of that canal, and to thoroughly test the estimates, &c., of the Maritime Canal Company, and that that company knew it. There was much other talk, but the above is the substance of what was said by him. I might say that Capt. Carter, whom I have only met once in my life, impressed me very favorably; his manner was frank and open, and I put him down as an honest man.

Capt. Carter said that powerful influences were working against him, and that he had powerful influence also. Now, before I decide upon the question of his guilt, (many of the extracts from the testimony were from obviously biased witnesses,) I should like to know what was the influence against him, for one thing, and also the influence he had, for another. Did the Maritime Canal Company have some game on hand, and did it fear that he might expose that game, and so balk it? Or, what is unfavorable to Capt. Carter, was the Captain going down there to get data for the use of his "firm," which was in the contracting business itself? There is one other alternative which was strongly hinted at in a recent number of a technical journal, and you have commented upon that journal's article.

New York, Oct. 2, 1899. EX-NAVY.

TRUSTS IN MISSOURI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorneys General held in St. Louis Sept. 20, 1899, the Governor of Missouri delivered himself of an address that flamed as if with fire against trust oppression. I read it with care, and it has thrown me all into confusion. For some ten years past men in this State have been annoyed by having to sign affidavits yearly that the corporations of which they are officers are not in any trust; but up to to-day you can't buy even a biscuit made in Kansas City, Mo., or St. Louis, Mo., except from a trust. Gov. Stephens shouts of Missouri that "trusts no longer hold sway in her jurisdiction." He tells the world exultingly that our anti-trust statute "has been declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of Missouri," Missouri's Legislature is "wise," its Executive "courageous," its Attorney General "bold and able," its judiciary "brave and impartial."

Trusts do not rob Missouri of as much as three-and-four-cent-a-mile railroad passenger rates and correspondingly oppressive freight rates. There is no reason why rates should be higher in Missouri than in New York State. All that goes to build the road, equip it, clothe and feed its personnel is as cheap as or cheaper in Missouri than in New York. Why did not Gov. Stephens cry out on this point to the Legislature as he now cries out against trusts? Is it not because as one of the owners of the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific he does not want to cut down his own income? Or is it simply because the railroads always own enough of Missouri's virtuous Democratic Legislature to defeat such reduction?

But the finest touch of all is where he tells of Missouri's "brave and impartial judiciary." Exquisite does not express it. Is there a single soul who reads this paper in New York who knows that the Democrats of Missouri elected as a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri a person who figures in the reports of the Supreme Court of the State as found guilty of defrauding his county of a large sum of money when he was County Treasurer, the finding being affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State—the court of which the person guilty of the fraud is now one of Gov. Stephens's "brave and impartial" members? New York has memories of corrupt judiciary of defrauding his past, but I challenge the annals of the courts of all the States to match this. And this is not all that ails our rank, reeking, rotten Democratic courts. There is not a lawyer in Missouri who on permanently moving out of the State to practice elsewhere would pay the freight on his reports of cases in the Supreme Court or any Court of Appeals in that State. Notoriously they are worthless trash out of the State. To quote them in any State or Territory of the Union brings smiles to the faces of all present. A distinguished lecturer in Brooklyn, whose lectures are now in books, says that 40 per cent. of the Missouri decisions are reversals. It has become necessary to publish a separate volume of memoranda of cases reversed in this State in order for our lawyers to know "where they are at."

So far as Gov. Stephens and his party in the State of Missouri are concerned the anti-trust howlings are the thinnest kind of a sham for the sole purpose of catching votes. If sincere I would approve.

MONTFORT AUBREY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1899.

POSITION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper of Saturday, Sept. 30, contained a series of statements concerning the affairs of Plymouth Church which indicate that some one, probably pretending to be connected with our church, but not so in fact, has been giving you information in which there is no element of truth.

These statements, in brief, were that Dr. Hillis is "undoing Dr. Abbott's work in Plymouth Church"; that "members of Plymouth Church disapprove of his [Dr. Abbott's] liberal views"; that the inviting Dwight L. Moody to preach was "the first indication of a change"; that Dr. Hillis's sermon on St. Paul was as "orthodox as Mr. Moody himself would have given," and the very opposite of the ten years' teaching of Dr. Abbott"; that "officers of Plymouth Church make no secret of the fact that the orthodoxy [meaning Moody orthodoxy] of Dr. Hillis was proved to their satisfaction before a call was extended"; that the St. Paul sermons "are given by design" to satisfy those who "hold to the old Bible," and, finally, that Plymouth Church has ceased to be a "liberal church."

These statements are not merely incorrect. They are the precise reverse of the facts, with the single exception that there may have been a very few members of the church who "disapproved" of Dr. Abbott's "liberal views." So great is their modesty, however, that their very names are unknown to most of the church, and their existence is only inferred from anonymous communications to one or two papers. As to Mr. Moody, everybody in our church believes in the man and his general work, and nobody in his theology, least of all those who invited him into Plymouth pulpit. It would be impossible for Dr. Hillis to preach a sermon "as orthodox as Mr. Moody himself would have given," and he would never have been thought of as our new pastor had it been possible for him. As Chairman of the committee which extended the call to him, I know the views of all the committee. We did, indeed, require proof of the "orthodoxy" of Dr. Hillis, but it was orthodoxy according to the standards of Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbott, so far as any human standards were regarded.

Finally, nothing has happened which "leaves Congregationalists without a liberal church in Brooklyn," and nothing of the kind ever will happen so long as one stone of Plymouth Church remains upon another. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 2, 1899.

Mrs. Frank Learned Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the account in the newspapers of the launching of the torpedo boat T. A. M. Craven, which took place at Bath, Me., on Sept. 25, a mistake has been made in stating that Mrs. Thomas Learned was present. Mrs. Frank Learned of New York, a daughter of the late Commander Tunis Augustus Macdonough Craven, United States Navy, for whom the boat is named, was there to do honor to her father's memory, and it seems only just that the blunder of the reporter should be corrected, inasmuch as there is a Mrs. Thomas Learned, who is not related to the family of Commander Craven.

Mrs. Frank Learned was requested to decide whether she wished to have the honor of christening the torpedo boat, or whether she would prefer to select some one to perform that service. Her decision was to give the honor to her niece, Miss Amy Craven of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Alfred E. Craven and granddaughter of the brave officer for whom the boat is named. VERITAS.

New York, Sept. 29, 1899.

Who Planned Santiago Sea Fight?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to ask, through your columns, "Constant Reader" of Paterson, N. J., a question? He says, speaking of the Santiago sea fight: "The work had been mapped out so perfectly that every Captain knew just what was expected of him." Just so! Further on he says, referring to the result: "It was an unmistakable evidence of the perfection of his [Sampson's] preparatory work." Now then, I would like to know how or by what process he transfers the brains of the Naval Board of Strategy to Sampson? JAMES HOPKINS.

New York, Oct. 1, 1899.

Third Avenue Well Repaved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York is so accustomed to abusive treatment at the hands of contractors, who tear up its streets, that it seems only just to refer to the repaving of Third Avenue in the Borough of the Bronx. Along the west side of the avenue near the curb conduits have been laid for underground wires. Where the work is finished the pavement has been relaid as carefully and neatly as when originally put down. Of course, the contractor has simply done his duty, but a word of appreciation does not seem out of place. R. F. H.

New York, Sept. 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Hopeless.

"Silence is golden," quoted Mrs. Bickers.

"You'll never be rich," added her amiable husband."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Endurable.

Mr. Konomize—You have gotten a great deal of wear out of that broadcloth jacket, haven't you, love?

Mrs. Konomize—Yes; that's what I don't like about it.—Ohio State Journal.

Glad They Were Muzzled.

He (telling a hairbreadth adventure)—And in the bright moonlight we could see the dark muzzles of the wolves.

She (breathlessly)—Oh, how glad you must have been that they had the muzzles on!—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Objectionable Features.

Naggus—I have read your speech, Borus, and, to tell the truth, I don't like its physiognomy.

Borus—Its physiognomy? What do you mean?

Naggus—Its I's are too close together.—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Leak.

"It seems to me," remarked the prospective tenant as he noted four inches of water in the basement, "that this cellar leaks."

"Leaks! Not a bit of it," spoke up the hustling agent. "Why, that water's been there for a month, and not a drop has escaped."—Philadelphia Record.

ENOUGH TO GO 'ROUND.

From The Washington Star.

Two toasts let us fill to the yachtsmen so true,
Who will measure their skill and their fleetness!
For, whatever may be the result, we shall see
No tempers bereft of their sweetness.
And we'll say it, as now, with a jovial grace,
If luck to our crew has not beckoned,
"Here's a toast to the yacht that comes first in the race,
And a toast to the one that comes second."

And if victory still (as it probably will)
Remains on this side of the briny,
We'll acknowledge the visitors' talents and skill,
As we quaff from the cup, deep and shiny.
We'll let no partiality shadow the place
Where the score of the day's to be reckoned,
We'll drink to the yacht that came first in the race,
Likewise to the one that came second.

VENEZUELA DISPUTE DECIDED.

Boundary Commission Will Announce Its Award To-day—It Is Said to Favor Great Britain.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It is announced that the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission will give its award at noon to-morrow, as the tribunal has just risen, after concluding its deliberations.

The award will be read in the presence of the representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela. The Secretaries are now writing it out, and have so notified Messrs. Buchanan and Rojas.

It is said on good authority that the award will be a decided victory for Great Britain.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer start for London Wednesday, and will sail for New York on the White Star Line steamer Majestic Oct. 11.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison goes to Berlin Wednesday. From there he will go to The Hague, Brussels, and London, where he will spend a few days prior to sailing for the United States Oct. 18.

Sir Richard Webster, Mr. George R. Askwith, and Messrs. Imthurn, Buchanan, and others go to London on Wednesday.

EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE.

1,500 People Have Been Killed in Asia —Sulphurous Springs Break Out in the Noander Valley.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—It is now estimated that 1,500 persons perished in the earthquakes in Asia Minor, around Aidin. The first shock occurred at 4 the morning of Sept. 20, and lasted rty seconds. The effects were appalling. Whole villages were completely destroyed. The earthquake was felt as far as Scio, Mitylene, and Smyrna.

The latest advices from the stricken area show that men, women, and children were buried in the ruins of their dwelling places before they realized their danger. Numbers of bodies still lie beneath the débris.

About 500 persons were killed at Sarakeni and some 400 at Denizli, where three-fourths of the buildings fell. There was proportionate loss of life in many of the smaller villages.

The disturbance has not yet subsided, although its strength appears to be spent. The shocks continue almost daily, but with no great violence. The population is encamped in the open.

One consequence of the earthquake is the subsidence of the level of the Aidin district by two yards. Sulphurous springs burst out in the Valley of Noander, and the country between Aidin and Denizli became full of crevices, out of which rushed black, muddy water with sufficient volume to wash away a flock of 1,000 sheep.

The villagers of the Valley of Noander report that for several days previous to the catastrophe the animals were greatly disturbed, bellowing, bleating, and barking, as the case might be.

JAPAN'S NEW SCHOOL POLICY.

Institutions Supported by Missionaries Seriously Affected by It.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 14.—The Japanese Government having decided to keep its system of education strictly secular, follows the logic of its decision by withholding its sanctions and privileges from all schools in which religion, in any form, is taught. This has, of course, been construed as an attack upon the Christian schools, which are, in effect, almost the only ones to suffer from the new policy. Some have been already closed, and all are being greatly depleted in attendance because of the superior advantages and privileges which purely secular schools enjoy. The missionaries in charge are placed in an awkward dilemma, for, if they eliminate the teaching of their religion, they must lose the support of the home board, upon which they are largely dependent, while if they attempt to carry out the main purpose for which they are sent here, their schools will inevitably languish and die for lack of native attendance.

AUSTRIA'S MINISTR YCOMPLETE.

The Emperor Approves Assignments of Portfolios.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph has approved the following assignments of portfolios made by Count Clary Aldirington, to whom was intrusted the formation of a Ministry to succeed that of Count Von Thun Hohenstein:

President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture—Count CLARY ALDRINGEN.
Minister of National Defense—Count WELSERSHEIMB.
Minister of the Interior—Herr KOERBER.
Minister of Justice—Dr. VON KINDINGER.
Minister of Public Worship—Dr. W. VON HARTEL.
Minister of Finance—Dr. S. VON KNIAZIOLUCKI.
Minister of Commerce—Dr. F. STIBRAL.
Minister of Railways—Dr. H. VON WITTEK.

Count Clary Aldringen was formerly Governor of Styria. Dr. Von Kindinger previously held the post of President of the Trieste Provincial Court and, Drs. Von Kniaziolucki, Von Hartel, and Stribral were departmental chiefs in the Ministries of which they are now the respective heads.

Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon Count von Thun Hohenstein, the retiring Premier, the decoration of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary.

ANDREE'S NORTH POLE BUOY.

Was the One Found on the Coast of King Charles Island

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 2.—The buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition," which, with an anchor attached, was found Sept. 9 on the north coast of King Charles Island by the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsask, was opened yesterday in the presence of a number of experts and members of the Cabinet. It was found to be the so-called north pole buoy which Andrée had arranged to drop if he succeeded in passing the pole.

On the afternoon of Sunday, July 11, 1897, the balloon Ornen (Eagle) left the port of Virgo, Spitzbergen, carrying in its car Andrée and two companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel, on its journey in quest of the north pole. The discovery of the aeronaut's "north pole" buoy may mean that a catastrophy overtook the expedition a few hundred miles from its starting point. This seems more likely than the assumption that the finding of the buoy indicates that Andrée dropped it from the balloon after reaching the pole.

The assumption that Andrée dropped this buoy just where he had planned to drop it presupposes that there is an open sea at the north pole, with a strong current passing through it to the north of Scandinavia.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

Listens to a Report on the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A comprehensive report on the Jesup North Pacific expedition, drawn up by Prof. Boas of New York, was read at to-day's session of the International Geographical Congress.

To-night Dr. Nansen delivered a lecture on the "Oceanographic Conditions of the Polar Seas."

JOINT POLAR EXPLORATION.

Dr. Nansen Urges the United States, England, and Germany to Work Together.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, said to-day, in speaking of further attempts to reach the pole:

"The United States ought to join Great Britain and Germany in co-operative polar exploration. Thus the three progressive nations would work for the common good of mankind and science. If the polar districts are ever to be thoroughly explored, it will probably be due to such joint action."

Poultney Bigelow has presented a written motion for the International Geographical Congress's adoption, saying that hereafter each colonial power pledges itself to submit such new methods or questions relative to the treatment of natives as may come up from time to time to a permanent international committee, empowered to decide upon them. This proposition coincides with that which Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador here, made at the recent Peace Conference at The Hague.

Result of Swedish Elections.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 2.—The elections for members of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag have been concluded. The Leftists gained eighteen and the Rightists gained five seats.

PRESBYTERY MEETS AGAIN

Contrary to Expectation, the Gathering Was Harmonious.

McGIFFERT CASE COMES UP

His Alleged Heresy Is Not to be Considered at Troy—Delegates Elected to the Synod.

The New York Presbytery yesterday held its first meeting since the June adjournment in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. It was the regular semi-annual meeting. The most important communication of the day's proceedings, made officially, was given out by Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the Stated Clerk, who, after the afternoon adjournment, said that the meeting "went off smoothly, and there were no squabbles at all."

The expected cause of ministerial misunderstandings was the case of the Rev. Dr. McGiffert, whose book had caused ructions in the Church, and who is in some danger of trial for heresy. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to consider Dr. McGiffert's case during the Summer and report at the Fall meeting. The McGiffert part of the proceedings was stated, although not officially, to have taken place something after this fashion: The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, in the absence in Washington of the Rev. Dr. Sample, Chairman of the committee, stated that the members would like to present their conclusions on the McGiffert matter at an adjourned meeting, and named next Monday as the day. The committee had something important to communicate, Dr. Shaw is reported to have said, and would like the meeting to be devoted entirely to that subject. A mild-mannered discussion followed, the result being that the Presbytery evinced a strong disposition not to hear the report next Monday, and voted by a strong majority, not to meet on the day suggested. The chronicler of this star chamber proceeding gave it as his opinion that the New York Presbytery, by this action, served notice that it does not intend to have the case considered by the Synod. This body meets Oct. 17 at Troy, and if the report were passed upon Monday the case would be transferred to Troy. By deferring action the Synod will have met and adjourned before the next meeting of the Presbytery, in November. The case having been referred to the local Presbytery for action, it evidently intends to proceed by itself in the matter.

"I am not in the inner secrets of the Presbytery," said the ministerial informant, "but I think Dr. McGiffert will yet be tried for the crime of heresy."

Dr. Birch and other members of that body when asked about the disposition of the case declined to give any information.

The morning session was devoted principally to routine matters. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was re-elected Moderator, and the Rev. Thomas Douglas was re-elected temporary clerk. The Rev. A. W. Halsey, pastor of the Spring Street Church, who was last Spring elected Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, was relieved from the pastorship of the church in order to enter upon his new position. The Rev. Dr. W. D Buchanan, formerly pastor of the Thirteenth Street Church, was ordered to be ordained for the pastorship of the Fourth Avenue Church in response to the call from that organization. The ordination ceremonies will take place Oct. 17. The application of Licentiate Albert Gans for holy orders was passed upon, and Mr. Gans will be ordained Sunday, Oct. 22, in the Scotch Church, of which he is assistant pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, received his dismissal from the Brooklyn to the New York Presbytery.

The election of delegates to the Synod resulted as follows: Ministers—J. Balcom Shaw, T. S. McWilliams, D. J. McMillan, Howard A. Johnson, W. Merle Smith, G. W. F. Birch, G. S. Webster, A. P. Atterbury, D. G. Wylie, and C. A Stoddard; Elders—H. W. Jessup, W. E. Stiger, Rush Taggart, Thomas Cochran, J. F. Allen, H. E. Rowland, E. P. Hoyt, D. J. Holden, H. R. Elliot, and George E. Sterry.

MINISTERS SEVERELY SCORED.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw Accuses Clergymen of Selfishness and Deceit.

The regular weekly meeting of Methodist ministers which was held yesterday at 150 Fifth Avenue was addressed by the Rev. Drs. John Balcom Shaw and W. Merle Smith of the Presbytery of New York on the subject of "The Revival Desire Among the Presbyterians." The meeting was by motion made an open one, but few aside from clergymen were present. The greater part of Dr. Shaw's address was directed at the faults of ministers, and these, he said, were worldliness, selfishness, and prayerlessness. He declared that it was his belief that the faults of the Church sprung from the faults of the ministers.

Dr. Shaw began by saying: "Brethren, you all know something of the heresy trial that some years ago created a hubbub in New York City. I verily believe that heresy trial was an agency of the devil. It aroused all sorts of antagonism and feeling in the Church. It threatened to disrupt the Church completely. It made the Church decline; simply put it on the downward path and something had to be done to it.

"As a rule, the minister gets very selfish, especially in his home; everything must be just so, and every one must take good care not to disturb him. I think the average minister about the most selfish man out. He wants everything his own way."

Dr. Shaw said that many ministers needed evangelizing.

"I think that ministers as a whole are a pretty miserable lot," he added.

BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY MEETS.

Decrease in Religious Enthusiasm Commented Upon.

The Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held yesterday in the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, in the Williamsburg section of the borough, and was attended by a large number of ministers and many Elders. The Rev. Dr. Moment called the Presbytery to order and the Rev. N. N. Woolsey Wells was stated clerk. An address was made by the Rev. Joseph D. Burrell of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church on the decrease of religious enthusiasm. He said that Brooklyn was a fine field for missionary work.

The Rev. Dr. D. H. Overton, in a report on Sunday school work, said that during the year there had been a perceptible falling off in numbers, while the finances had also fallen off. The following were the delegates elected to the Synod, which meets in Troy, Oct. 17:

M. O. Ferris, J. S. Hehr, A. W. Fismer, J. G. Snyder, H. S. Murdock, and L. M. Clark. Elders—J. A Nexson, Theodore Van Duzen, Ambrose Leonard, O. W. Smith, and J. T. Bidstrupp.

Serum Efficacious in Plague.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—La Fronde publishes the report of an interview with Prof. Calmette, the Pasteur Institute Commissioner, who has returned from Oporto, in which the professor says that before his arrival the mortality among those stricken with the plague amounted to 33 per cent. Of fifteen treated with the serum, he adds, not one died. This restored public confidence, and in three days he inoculated 423 persons.

Train Kills Three German Recruits.

HAMBURG, Oct. 2.—When a train bearing recruits en route for Metz arrived at the Klosterthor Station to-night a number of the recruits, contrary to orders, alighted from the cars and stood on the track. Another train passing the station struck the recruits, killing three of them and injuring thirty.

An Imitator of "Tod" Sloan Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Frederick Charsley, a member of the Royal Buck Hounds, has died, at Stoke Pogis, a parish of Buckinghamshire, as the result of being thrown from a horse while showing some of his friends how Tod Sloan, the American jockey, rides.

Capt. Barker Assigned to Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Capt. Albert S. Barker has been assigned to command the Norfolk Navy Yard, relieving Rear Admiral Farquhar, who takes command of the North Atlantic Station. Capt. Barker will become a full Rear Admiral within a month. At present he is on waiting orders. Capt. Barker commanded the battleship Oregon on her cruise from New York to Manila, in answer to Dewey's appeal, and during the Spanish war he was one of the leading members of the War Board.

MAY DETHRONE CHINA'S RULER

The Dowager Empress Said to Have Selected His Successor—Russia May Make Objection.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Peking to The North China News says that arrangements for the dethronement of the Emperor Kuang Hsu are proceeding apace.

The Empress Dowager's choice has definitely fallen upon Pu Tsuan, the nine-year-old son of Duke Tsai Lan, to succeed Kuang Hsu as Emperor of China. This imperial candidate can only speak the Manchu dialect, and knows no Chinese. Kuang Hsu has already been urged to draw up a memorial to the Empress Dowager asking to be allowed to resign his throne, owing to his chronic illness. Pretense will be made by the Empress Dowager to refuse acceptances of the resignation and to consider the matter again. This will be done three times, and at the third time the resignation is to be accepted as showing that the Emperor is really anxious to resign. The troops of Prince Ching and Jung Lu will be under arms on the occasion of the dethronement in case something untoward should happen.

Duke Tsai Lan is a close friend of Prince Ching, and there are doubts whether the Jung Ku party will be satisfied at this further strengthening of the Ching faction by the appointment of the new Emperor. There are rumors that perhaps Russia will have something to say before the dethronement takes place, as Chinese officials in Fang Tien have recently resolved that Russians are preparing to send a large force to Peking in a few days.

ORIENTAL TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Semi-Secret Political Organization Working for a Union Between China, Japan, and Korea.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 2.—Oriental advices by steamer Olympia say it would appear that an Oriental triple alliance is on the tapis.

Some light is thrown on the recent negotiations between China and Japan by the revelation of the existence of a semi-secret organization, with a large membership in the two countries and in Korea, having for its purpose the preservation of the independence of the three Eastern empires. This organization originated before the war in an endeavor among literary men to unite nations having a common basis of language. When the war ended, the society took on a political aspect and was the basis of efforts at reform made by the Emperor Kuang Hsu. Then came the coup d'etat of the Empress Dowager, who, afterward affrighted by these spectres of partition and the encroachments of Russia, turned for the assistance of Japan, thus putting new life into the association, which is now attracting to its ranks the educated youth of China. Three points of its charter are to work for closer union and independence of the three empires; to enlighten and educate their peoples; to elevate them to the high plane of Western civilization.

Coincident with this there comes a report from Peking that popular opinion, so far as there can be said to be such a thing in China, is running strongly in favor of an alliance with Japan.

STATE OF SIEGE RAISED.

Servian Government Relieves the Department of Belgrade.

NISCH, Servia, Oct. 2.—A ukase has been issued raising the state of siege established in the Department of Belgrade at the time of the attempted assassination of ex-King Milan.

SOROSIS AT WORK AGAIN.

Breakfast Marked by Presence of Webster Glynes, the First Man to Attend a Regular Meeting.

Sorosis has been wearing her hat this Summer as all up-to-date young women should, and she was not in the least sunburned, though she looked rosy and healthy at the opening of her thirty-second season yesterday. All the regular Sorosians were present, and among them two ex-Presidents, who were treated as specially honored guests.

One of these was Mrs. Jennie June Croly, just home from London, and the other Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer Glynes, who since adding the Glynes to her name has been a resident of London.

Mrs. Glynes gave Sorosis's breakfast, which is always a maiden affair, the appearance of a wedding reception, for she had with her her husband, Webster Glynes, a London lawyer, who was thereby greatly honored, for he is the first man who has ever been present at one of Sorosis's regular breakfasts and said through the mental athletic course which follows.

Sorosis talked about child culture for her mental athletics, and Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, who presented the subject, did so in a way that almost electrified the gathering.

"Ladies," she said, "I am going to speak very plainly. I don't know but I shall shock you."

"Then we all pricked up our ears and listened for all we were worth," sadly said the brightest member of Sorosis later, "but she didn't shock us at all."

"I don't believe in cultivating the imagination in children," was what Mrs. Williamson did say. "I believe in educating them to be true; I don't believe in imaginative books; I don't believe in 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

Mrs. Eugene Kelly, who followed, is from Hull House, Chicago, and spoke in favor of imaginative work, bringing out the individuality of children. Mrs. Croly brought the greetings of the Society of the American Women in London, which is modeled upon the lines of Sorosis, to the sister organization. Mrs. Glynes, who is one of its executive officers, said that it partially made up to her for the loss of Sorosis.

LONDON WOMEN DISCUSSED.

Mrs. Gaffney Tells Professional Woman's League About Their Jewels.

The Professional Woman's League yesterday, at its monthly literary afternoon, listened to the story of "How We Went to London and Saw the Queen." Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, President of the National Council of Women, told the experiences of the American women in London. The visits to nobility and the Queen interested the audience greatly, particularly the reception given by the Duchess of Sutherland, who is said to be much admired by the Prince of Wales.

"Is the Duchess so very beautiful?" they asked eagerly, when that part of the story was reached.

"Well," said Mrs. Gaffney, hesitatingly, "she is not as young as she used to be, you know, but for her age she is a beautiful woman, I think.

"And I never saw such jewels as she wears," she went on. "At the reception she had on what I thought at first must be a belt of diamonds around her neck, but I found later it was a regular necklace. Why, the diamonds were as large as pigeons' eggs!

"But, for that matter, I never saw such quantities of jewelry as the English women pile on. Never let me hear anything more of the garishness of American women. The English women wear quantities of jewels not only in the evening but in the morning, and apparently without a thought of incongruity.

"When we were invited to the Duchess' reception, we all tried to do her honor by wearing our best gowns, and even the Rev. Anna Shaw went to a dressmaker and ordered a décolleté gown—that is, it was décolleté for Miss Shaw—cut down in the neck not more than two inches, I think, but very charming and characteristic of the wearer.

"I think of all the invitations we received we were most in sympathy with that which invited us to visit the Institute for the Feeble Minded. We had such a host of things to see and do while we were in London that we were about reduced to that condition ourselves."

Books of Season—Next Saturday's Lists.

Next Saturday, Oct. 7, will appear the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It will comprise thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books will be the most exhaustive anywhere printed, and that the introductory essay on the kinds of books one likes to read and ought to read in the longer evenings now at hand will be to their liking; while the interviews with publishers will be well worth their attention. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be considerably greater than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. On Oct. 7 THE SATURDAY REVIEW completes its third year.—Adv.

FIGHTING AROUND IMUS

Natives Make a General Attack Upon American Lines.

TWO OFFICERS ARE KILLED

Eleven Men Are Wounded—Filipino Commissioners Return to Angeles, Having Accomplished Nothing.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—The Fourth Infantry Regiment, Major Price commanding, has had a series of encounters with the insurgents about Imus since Saturday.

The natives, led, it is supposed, by a former Mayor of Imus, made a general attack upon the American lines from Imus to Bacolor. A Captain and a Corporal of the American forces were killed and eight men were wounded. A Filipino Colonel is known to have been killed.

Major Price requested Rear Admiral Watson to send two gunboats to his support.

The fighting began on Saturday, when Capt. Brown took the same battallon that distinguished itself at Perez das Marinas and Lieut. Knabenshue's scouts against a large force of insurgents on the Perez das Marinas Road, and a general engagement followed.

The Americans, lying in the mud in the rice fields, kept up a fire for an hour and a half, when reinforcements were sent to them, until seven companies were engaged. The insurgents retreated.

During the engagement three Americans were wounded.

The fighting yesterday began with an attack by the insurgents on a party employed in repairing the telegraph lines, one member of which was wounded.

Gen. Alejandrino and the two other Filipino envoys who accompanied him called on Gen. Otis yesterday and discussed matters with no results. They returned to Angeles by special train.

An expedition composed of an armored flatboat armed with two three-pounders, with the gunboats Helena, Petrel, and Mindero, escorting it, proceeded yesterday to Orani for the purpose of bombarding that place, landing 200 marines and bluejackets and raising the wrecked gunboat Urdaneta. The gunboats will approach to about 2,700 yards from Orani, and the flatboats will enter the river. The expedition will return to-morrow.

OTIS ADVISES FILIPINOS TO QUIT.

Tells Them to Surrender and Avoid Results of Active War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department this morning giving an account of his meeting with the insurgent envoys. Gen. Otis said the interview with Aguinaldo's representatives indicated that the leaders were manoeuvring solely with a view to secure recognition of the insurgent Government.

All such overtures were rejected, and the envoys were informed that the only thing the United States would recognize was a white flag and the grounding of arms. He also informed the envoys that such capitulation on the part of the insurgents should come quickly in order to avoid the consequences of active war, as the United States did not intend to permit any delay in the matter. The course of Gen. Otis is approved at the War Department.

Secretary Root took the dispatch from Gen. Otis over to the White House for the President's consideration.

LIEUT. J. L. DONOVAN HOME.

Wounded in Manila Campaign, He Is Welcomed by 69th Regiment Men.

Probably the most disappointed man in New York yesterday was Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Seventeenth United States Infantry, who served in the Spanish war as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and was recently severely wounded in the leg at Manila in the campaign against the Filipinos. Lieut. Donovan made every effort to arrive in time to see the parade of his old command, but delays in the transcontinental journey made his arrival in time an impossibility.

Lieut. Donovan arrived at the Grand Central Station on crutches Saturday night, and was there met by a delegation of officers from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which included Col. Edward Duffy, Major Michael J. Spellman, Adjt. Davidson, Capt. Cronin, Capt. Lynch, Capt. Sullivan, Capt. Duffy, Capt. Devlin, Capt. Reville, and Capt. Harren, and Lieuts. Maguire, Leary, and P. Cronin. They escorted the wounded soldier to the Murray Hill Hotel, his conveyance being a wheeled chair, and entertained him and Mrs. Donovan, who had accompanied him on his journey. The officers of the regiment will tender him a formal dinner in a few days.

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Gen. Otis cables the following deaths since last report:

Pulmonary tuberculosis, Sept. 1, Clarence Anderson, E, Twenty-third Infantry; dysentery, chronic, 16, Péter O. Olsen, C, Twenty-third Infantry; 23, Allyn B. Wilmot, A, Twelfth Infantry; John M. Preston, G, Twelfth Infantry; cirrhosis of liver, 22, Joseph Himes, D, Nineteenth Infantry; nephritis, Stanislas Stevan, D, Fourth Infantry; typhoid fever, 23, Corp. Ulysses Copley, F, Sixth Artillery; Joseph P. O'Rourke, I, Fourth Infantry; 26, Richard E. Bayls, L, Sixth Artillery; 27, Edward Marshall, D, Thirteenth Infantry; Christ Schwartz, A, Third Infantry; meningitis, cerebral, 25, Sydney Rysdick, F, Thirteenth Infantry splenic leucemia, Luther M. Ellett, A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; atrophy of the liver, 28, Henry Maceau, F, Fifth Artillery; Bright's disease, Corp. Edward Fitzgerald, B, Fourth Cavalry; gunshot wound, accidental, 26, Saul Copes, C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; diarrhea, chronic, 29, John Moran, E, First Artillery.

NEED OF TRANSPORTATION.

Army Officer in Manila Says Cavalry and Mules Would Help.

In a letter received in this city an army officer stationed at Manila has the following to say concerning the difficulties and requirements of the situation:

"I can say that this army is stuck in the mud, and will be so until more transportation is provided. Pack mules are necessary even for the infantry. There is no local remedy. A thousand pack mules would be better than ten thousand men, and five thousand cavalry better than twenty-five thousand infantry. Men wearing trousers, boots or shoes cannot keep up with the bare-legged and lightly equipped natives in this marshy country. We can fight the enemy and whip him even in the marshes, but we cannot catch him. We must eat once in a while.

"Every attack has driven the enemy from his trenches, and he has abandoned them at every one of our movements upon his flank. But infantry cannot make long detours, and cannot follow up the enemy. Cavalry can flank him and ride him down.

"It is a fine country for cavalry to operate in; but they must have pack mules. Three such columns could scatter the enemy, prevent his concentration in large forces, and hurry them until they would cry for peace. Indeed, the common people want peace, but a few leading agitators have a following, and they intimidate the people, whom they do not protect. I give you these facts at first hand. Wagons are impracticable for transportation, and the bull carts are a failure for considerable distances and too slow for any."

To Confer on the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The much-talked-of conference between the President, Admiral Dewey, and President Schurman of the Philippines Commission may take place on Wednesday. Mr. Schurman arrived in this city to-day and called on the President. He will stay here until the President starts on his Western trip. Although Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester are not here, and therefore there can be no conference with the entire commission, the President is anxious to learn Admiral Dewey's views on the Philippine problem, and a conference will probably be held.

Third Philippine Regiment Completed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The enlistments Saturday were 339, making a total of 12,743. The Third Regiment to be completed is the Forty-fifth. Col. McClernand, at Fort Leavenworth.

Disinfect with Platt's Chlorides daily and much sickness will be prevented.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day New York society, or at least a very large portion of it, "will go down to the sea in ships," or, in other words, on steam yachts and steamboats, will sail down the bay and out on the Atlantic to witness the first contest in over four years for the possession of that particularly ugly piece of silver known as the America's Cup.

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New Yorkers, with their usual versatility, have turned almost in an hour from their interest and excitement over the welcoming home of Admiral Dewey to the international yachting contest. Dewey was; the yachts are; and nautical costumes and talk have taken the place of Dewey emblems and discussion of parades. Four years is a long period between cup races, and there are many thousands who will witness the contest of to-day who did not see, or who have forgotten the races between Defender and Valkyrie III., in September, 1895, and to whom to-day's race, with its sights and sounds, will be a novelty. The large fleet of steam yachts, nearly 100 in number, which took part in the naval parade of Friday last, will, with few exceptions, carry parties to to-day's yacht race. One change in the programme of the races this year, hardly noticed by the multitude, may mean much to the spectators. The start to-day and for the succeeding races of the series will be from the Sandy Hook Lightship, which is seven miles off shore, instead of from the Scotland Lightship, only two miles off shore, as of yore. This difference of five miles, should there be a sea on, will make all the difference in the world to the smaller steam yachts and steamboats and their passengers, and many people who go on these smaller boats may not even see the start, should the ocean roll and the winds blow.

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Consternation was caused in the clubs and in social circles everywhere yesterday by the announcement that the New York Yacht Club steamboat, which, next to the steam yachts, will carry the most representative throng of people to see the race, will start from Pier A North River at 9 instead of 9:30 A. M. The guests who are generally found on the New York Yacht Club's boat are not very early risers, as a rule, and many of them come from the suburbs at this season, and as the boat makes its up-town landing, a 9 o'clock start down town means an upsetting of many a household and a rush, with the inevitable result that some unfortunates will be left. Regret is expressed that arrangements could not have been made for the Republic to have started from some up-town pier, on either the North or the East River. Secretary Oddie will have charge of the Republic, which fact counts for much. There will be an elaborate luncheon served, and the day is much anticipated. The Atlantic Yacht Club's members and guests will go on the Gay Head, and the Larchmont and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs and the Union League Club will also all have steamboats, which, next to the Republic, will be the most favored by the club and society worlds.

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Commodore Pierpont Morgan will take out a large number of guests on the Corsair, and there will be parties given by Mr. Harry Walters on Narada, Mr. Frederic Benedict on Vergana, Mr. Harrison B. Moore on Marietta, Sir Thomas Lipton on Erin, Mr. Thompson on Whyte Ladye, Mr. Widener on Josephine, Mr. John Nicholas Brown on Ballymena, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix on Intrepid, Mr. Howard Gould on Niagara, Col. John Jacob Astor on Nourmahal, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer on May, Mr. John R. Drexel on Sultana, Mr. George Gould on Atalanta, Mr. Eugene Higgins on Varuna, and Mr. W. L. Stow on Lorna. Some 100 people under the leadership of Mr. W. M. Harriman have chartered a special steam yacht and there will be numerous parties on private steamboats. The social side of to-day's race will be as interesting to members of the gay world as its aquatic side.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Charles E. Manierre, son of Mr. Alfred Lee Manierre, and Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling, sister of Mr. R W. G. Welling.

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The fashionable restaurants were again crowded at luncheon and dinner yesterday, and the same faces were seen in the Waldorf Palm Garden, Sherry's, and Delmonico's, as on Saturday night and at luncheon and dinner on Sunday. It seemed as if the Winter season had opened. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams gave a dinner on Saturday evening at the Waldorf for Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford, who arrived on the Campania that afternoon, and had, among other guests, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay. With Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman Whitehouse there were dining Mrs. Terrall, Mrs. Whitehouse's mother; Mrs. George Law, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Leslie Cotton. Others who dined and supped at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday were Lady Bache Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, Miss Julia Hunt, Sir Thomas Lipton and the Hon. Charles Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson, Miss Muriel Wilson, accompanied by Mr. Robert Goelet; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Robert Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Dinsmore, Jr., J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, J. J. Van Alen and his son, Gov Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the Earl and Countess of Minto. Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taller, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Taller arrived on the Campania Saturday evening just too late to see the parade. Mrs. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. William Taller dined with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watson at the Waldorf.

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Among those passengers booked to sail to-morrow on the New York are Mr. F. C. Lee and Mrs. F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mills, Jr., Major A. J. Curtin Quay and Mr. Jerome A. Quay of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock, and Mr. Charles Wolcott, Mrs. H. G. Wolcott, and the Misses Wolcott. The Lahn, which sails to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mitchell and Mr. John White of Pittsburg. Among those who arrived on La Normandie yesterday were Lieut. Commander Craft of the Imperial Russian Navy, commander of the cruiser Varlag; the Marquise de Pingarron de Ganja, and Commandant Le Valois.

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Among the departures for Europe on Saturday last were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lombard. Mr. Lombard was formerly Professor of Music in the Conservatory at Utica, which was built by some capitalists there on his suggestion. He is a young Frenchman, about thirty-five years old, who plays the violin fairly well, and who began life here by leading the orchestra at the Spring House, Richfield Springs. He is well remembered by many people who used to spend their Summers at Richfield Springs. He had some cleverness and great ambitions. He wrote two books some years ago—"Observations of a Traveler" and "Observations of a Bachelor"—which had some rather clever and well-expressed thoughts, but these were marred through the author's overweening self-conceit, which at one time in his recent career led him to publish a paper absurdly named after himself, "The Louis Lombard." In 1896 Lombard sold the Utica Conservatory for some $50,000, and came to New York City, where he is said to have speculated successfully in Wall Street. Two years ago he met a Mr. and Mrs. Atwater in Paris. Mrs. Atwater is a daughter of the late Thomas Allen of St. Louis, from whom she inherited over a million. Mr. Lombard became a family friend of the Atwaters, and when Mr. Atwater died in London a year ago and the family returned to their home at Pittsfield, Mass., visited them there. The widow married Mr. Lombard recently, and it is said that her sister, Mrs. Chauvenet of St. Louis, and her brother, Mr. William Russell Allen, are not pleased with her marriage. From the post of violinist at a Summer hotel to riches and ease, and all within some ten years, shows the possibilities of life in America.

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The guests of Sir Thomas Lipton have been overwhelmed with attentions from the different clubs. Lord Charles Beresford has been put up at nearly every club in town. Sir Henry Charles Burdett, K. C. B., had five cards sent him in a week to one of the fashionable clubs alone. This is not Sir Henry Burdett's first visit to this country. He was here some years ago, about the same time as Mr. Frank Bryant, who is attached to Marlborough House in an important and confidential position. Mr. Bryant was entertained at the time by Sir Roderick Cameron at dinner at the Union Club. Sir Henry Burdett is a writer and statist, and was once President of the London Stock Exchange. He was the first to organize the system for training nurses according to modern ideas, and he is the founder of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses. He has also founded several hospitals, and has published an exhaustive treatise on "The Hospitals and Asylums of the World," a work which is an authority on these subjects.

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Paris has again become the Mecca of travelers on the Continent. The weather has been unusually cold in the mountains of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Among those lately in Paris were Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story, who have passed the Summer at their Vallombrosa villa, where the leaves are now falling so thickly as to remind them that Autumn has truly arrived. Mrs. Story will sail on Oct. 28 for New York. Gen. B. F. Tracy and his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and family, Mrs. John T. Martin, Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Mrs. Ballard Smith, the Viscountess de Sibourg, Mlle. Marie de Sibourg, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Witherbee are among those who sailed Saturday on the St. Louis from Cherbourg. On the Kaiser Friedrich, which sailed yesterday from the same port, are booked Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dimmock, Mr. W. A. Potter, Mr. Edward Clark, Miss Clark, Miss Delaney, and Mr. A. J. Onderdonk.

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Autumn sports have well begun. The meet of the Meadow Brook Hounds takes place this morning at 8 o'clock, and after the run and the breakfast, many of the hunt will go to town and be guests on various yachts for the cup races. Yesterday the Good Times started from the Astoria on its Autumn schedule. Yesterday, also, there was a spirited contest of polo at Bernardsville, and much golf all through the suburbs.

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Among some of the bits of wild gossip in London is the story that Miss Muriel Wilson, who is now in this country, wants to go on the stage. The foundation for the statement seems to lie in the fact that she is a very clever amateur actress, and that she has appeared a number of times in England in the same amateur company with the Earl of Yarmouth. Miss Wilson's friends here laugh at the story.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have returned to Blenheim from their tour on the Continent. The annual Blenheim dog show was held in the park during their absence, and brought together quite a fashionable gathering. The Duke and Duchess will remain at Blenheim until the hunting season, when they will go for a month to Market Harborough.

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The war or threatened conflict with the Transvaal has interfered with the plans for the wedding of Miss Rothschild, the only daughter of Lord and Lady Rothschild, who was to have married Mr. Clive Behrens in London to-morrow. The wedding was to have been a very fashionable one, and many invitations had been issued to the reception. Mr. Behrens's battery has been ordered to the Transvaal, and Lord and Lady Rothschild are opposed to having their daughter married and immediately separated from her husband. It was understood last week in London that the wedding would be postponed and the cards recalled.

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Yesterday there was an "exodus" to the country of many who had come in town for the parade. The number of house parties along the line of march were surprisingly few, especially on Fifth Avenue. Much difficulty was experienced in getting to Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's, on Washington Square, where took place the largest and probably most elaborate function of the day. The North River, at the foot of Eightieth Street, and Whitestone, L. I., have been the favorite anchorage places for yachts. Miss Day's Scynthian and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's Vallant are among the craft at the latter place. Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin was in the North River, and remained illuminated all Saturday evening. To-day Sir Thomas will entertain Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Sir Henry Burdett, K. C. B., and a large party on board of the Erin.

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Philadelphia, in its staid way, has suddenly gone wild over Prince Ranjitsinhji, the dusky Indian cricketer. "He is the lion of the hour. He is the Cantacuzene of Philadelphia," exclaims one enthusiast. It seems that he and Miss Ethel Barrymore, the young actress, divided the attention of "early" society at Haverford. He was also the star of the dance at the Merion Cricket Club on Saturday evening. A dinner was given him and his fellow-cricketers by the Directors of the club, and the new Casino was opened for the first time in honor of this guest. In Philadelphia they are taught-ing to call him "your Royal Highness," a style of address to which he has not been accustomed. Philadelphia has always emotions on the subject of titles, and there is a legend that John Cadwallader used to have a separate supper room and a separate service for distinguished visitors, treating them as royal personages.

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As fashionable personages, the Earl and Countess of Minto stand very well in London society. They belong to an extremely fashionable set. Last Spring they entertained Mrs. Willie Grenfell, who is one of the leaders in the metropolis. These days the most fashionable London women are not titled, and Mrs. Willie James, Mrs. George Keppel, and Mrs. Willie Grenfell are "smarter" than many a Countess or even Duchess. The Earl of Minto's family name is Elliot. He has two country seats—one at Hawick, and another with extensive shootings in Fifeshire. He is about fifty-four years of age. His wife was the daughter of Gen. Charles Grey. His brother, Arthur Douglas, is the editor of The Edinburgh Review. His club in London, which is extremely "smart," is the Guards.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD'S HOME.

Mrs. Catharine L. Kernochan's residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, has been leased to Mrs. Howard Gould. The house, which is 25 feet in width, is in the middle of the block between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, adjoining on the south the Progress Club house and on the north the residence of W. V. Brokaw. The lease, which is for a term of two years from date, was arranged by John N. Golding. Last Winter and prior to their recent cruise in European waters on the Niagara Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould lived at 29 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Fifth Avenue house has been taken by the Goulds pending the erection of their mansion at the southeast corner of Seventy-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on a plot 77 by 130, which Mr. Gould bought in March last from R. D. Evans and the Reckendorfer estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutro's Crystal Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro celebrated their crystal wedding Sunday by giving an afternoon and evening reception at their residence, 320 West One Hundred and Second Street. The gifts were numerous, and several hundred friends called to pay their respects to the couple. Music was furnished by the Palm String Quartet, and vocal selections were rendered by Miss Adele Rafter, Ward Stephens, Townsend H. Fellows, Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, and Hans Kronold. Among the guests were ex-Surrogate and Mrs. Arnold, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Myers, Mr. Howard P. Okie, and Dr. George H. Bell.

Mr. Belmont Leases Harriman House.

Whitehouse & Porter have rented to Perry Belmont for Mrs. Oliver Harriman the fifty-foot house at 24 West Fifty-seventh Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 2.—Departures to New York include Dr. William T. Bull and W. Watts Sherman.

A few flakes of snow were seen falling on Narragansett and Bellevue Avenues this morning. The weather is very cold, and all the cottages still open have furnaces and open fires going.

Miss McAllister, who has been visiting Mrs. William Grosvenor, has returned to New York.

Mrs. George L. Rives, accompanied by Miss Rives and Miss Whitney, returned to New York yesterday.

Miss Fanny Jones and Egerton L. Winthrop have gone to New York for the races.

Miss Ellen F. Mason has rented her cottage in Gibbs Avenue, known as the McCagg estate, to Mrs. James Hopkins of Philadelphia for next season.

There has been recorded at the City Hall a sale made by Maude Spencer Ledyard to Mary F. Garrett of Baltimore, who occupied Travers Place this season, of an estate on Ayrault and Catherine Streets, for the sum of $25,000.

John A. Pinard, proprietor of the Pinard cottages, and his son, Casseau Pinard, have returned to New York for the Winter, having closed the cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard have gone to Genesee, N. Y., for a visit.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and W. Storrs Wells have gone to New York for the yacht races.

SUES THE REV. DR. RAND.

Mr. Goldstein, Partner of the Tract Society's Secretary, Denies the Latter's Claim to Property.

A suit has been commenced against the Rev. Dr. William W. Rand, the aged Secretary of the American Tract Society, on the ground that his claim of title to a piece of real estate in Arlington, N. J., valued at about $8,000, is without just foundation. The plaintiff in the case is Samuel Goldstein, a converted Jew, who, after having been associated with Dr. Rand in religious work, became his partner in various business enterprises. The complaint in the suit, which will be tried in the Chancery Court of New Jersey, has been filed at Trenton, and Dr. Rand has until Nov. 14 to put in his answer.

In 1892 and 1893 Goldstein was engaged in the work of the American Tract Society as a missionary at the Barge Office. He became well acquainted with Dr. Rand, and about five years ago they engaged in the grocery business in partnership at Arlington, Dr. Rand furnishing most of the capital and Goldstein managing the store. The enterprise was not successful, and was wound up two years ago, after which a retail oil business was started under a similar arrangement.

In 1892, according to the complaint in the pending suit, Goldstein purchased a building lot in Arlington, agreeing to pay $750 for it in installments. A year later, having paid $445, Goldstein desired to obtain a deed of the lot, but as he was suing his wife for a divorce, and feared that some financial liability would result from that action, he had the deed made to Dr. Rand, who advanced $305 to complete the purchase, and gave Goldstein the following paper:

New York, June 2, 1893.

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BRYAN AT THE CARNIVAL

Receives an Ovation from the Democrats Assembled in Texas.

MAKES AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Champ Clark in His Speech Holds Up Lyman Gage as a "Ruthless, Heartless Juggernaut."

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 2.—There were 10,000 people on the grand stand at the fair grounds when the distinguished persons who have come from points outside of the State to attend the Democratic carnival put in an appearance.

As the leaders mounted the stand they were loudly applauded, W. J. Bryan receiving an especially marked ovation.

Among those present were Congressman William Sulzer of New York, ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, Major H. W. Salmons of St. Louis, ex-State Treasurer of Missouri; Col. Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis, the anti-trust millionaire; Gov. Daniel W. Jones of Arkansas, Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas, Congressman Champ Clark of Montana, Gov. T. T. Crittenden of the same State.

J. G. Johnson of Kansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee; Samuel B. Cook, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Missouri and manager of the Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic National Executive Committee; Congressmen J. W. Bailey, R. P. Henry, and R. E. Burke; United States Senator Horace Chilton, Thomas Campbell, and many Texas leaders. In addition there were also present Col. Fred Fleming, James A. Reid, and L. F. Wilson, all of Kansas City, who are here for the purpose of booming that city as the location of the next National convention of the party.

REAFFIRM THE PLATFORM.

Ex-Gov. Stone was the first speaker. He said he believed the 1896 platform should be reaffirmed even as a matter of politics, not to speak of its value as a principle. Arguing against the trusts, he concluded in these words:

"If the trust is an evil or a menace, it should not be permitted. If real war is to be made upon the trusts, the Democratic Party must wage that war. The trusts do not fear the Republican Party. In making choice between the Democratic and Republican Parties, between Bryan and McKinley, upon which side think you the trusts will be found? To which party will they contribute both money and ballots? But if the trusts fill the campaign coffers of the Republican Party, the people should rally to the support of the opposition."

Gov. Jones of Arkansas was the next speaker. When he closed there were prolonged cries for Bryan. The programme arranged for the morning had not been completed, and his time had not yet arrived. The calls continuing, he responded in a short talk, party organization being his theme.

He did not believe, he declared, that all the votes cast for him the last time were counted, and he thought that many were counted against him which were not cast. The Democratic Party did not have the advantage of such an organization in the beginning of the campaign as it had now. The rank and file of the party have been fighting ever since the polls closed, and in defeat have been more hopeful of success in 1900 ever since the last election day than the Republican Party in victory.

APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

Funds necessary for Democratic campaign purposes must come from the people who control the party. Not one Republican in one hundred contributes to its campaign fund, and not one Republican in one hundred has anything to say about the policy of the party after the campaign is over. The corporations that contribute the funds control the party.

Congressman Bailey, Democratic leader of the House, and Senator Chilton followed. The inner wheel in the campaign is the Senatorial race in Texas. Senator Chilton will stand for re-election, and it is generally understood that Mr Bailey will oppose him.

At the afternoon meeting the crowds were larger, if anything, than in the morning. Champ Clark of Missouri was introduced, and spoke as follows:

"The process of ramming the single gold standard down the throat of the Republican Party goes merrily on, with Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, in the rôle of rammer in chief. One virtue doth Lyman possess—he is a candid, out-and-out gold bug. Frankness of speech makes right, and having the power to establish the gold standard, he proposes to do it without delay. In the end Lyman and his coadjutors will have their way, and will play ruthlessly and heartlessly the part of Juggernaut for such timorous souls as Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, who is now moaning piteously about that abandoned plank of 1896 in favor of international bimetallism.

MONROE DOCTRINE LOST.

"If they do whip in all their men and carry the Atlantic City bill through Congress, I make bold to predict that another Republican Congress will never sit in the capital at Washington, for the bulk of the American people are opposed to 'more thoroughly establishing the gold standard.'

"How are the mighty fallen! The early Republicans deluged the continent in blood to emancipate our brother in black; latter-day Republicans pursue a policy which reintroduces human slavery in the Sulu and Hawaiian Islands, under the protection of the American flag.

"Imperialism has led us into tolerating a press censorship, into scoffing at the Declaration of Independence, into spitting upon the Constitution, into a practical abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.

"For the sake of human freedom and in the name of the proud race to which I belong I protest against such infernal idiocy. It is not our duty to carry liberty to all the world; it is our dut and should be our pleasure to attend strictly to our own business, keep out of world politics, steer clear of 'world craft,' and preserve the blessings of liberty to our posterity."

Congressman Hugh Dinsmore of Arkansas was the next speaker. He was followed by ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado. This closed the afternoon session.

5th District Judges Renominated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Republican Judiciary Convention of the Eighth District was held to-day and resulted in the nomination on the first ballot of the present incumbents—Daniel J. Kenefick, Truman C. White, and Warren B. Hooker.

TAMMANY AND NEGRO VOTE.

What is regarded in political circles as the most marked recognition of the negro vote Tammany has yet made is the appointment of James Dickson Carr, a colored lawyer, as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, which was announced yesterday by District Attorney Gardiner.

Carr was graduated from Rutgers College in 1892 and from the Columbia Law School in 1895. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and is said to have made an enviable class record while at college. He has a law office at 220 Broadway, and lives at 222 West Forty-second Street.

The appointment of a colored man to a place of such importance, especially in the city's legal department, is unusual enough to attract attention, and it was commented on where politicians gathered last night. Col. Gardiner's new deputy was formerly a Republican, but came out for Tammany in the last municipal campaign. It is recalled that Richard Croker took special interest in the colored Democracy in that campaign, making before them one of the few political speeches he has ever delivered. Carr's appointment was looked upon as probably traceable to that interest.

KINGS DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Convention Throws Over Mr. Shea for the Shrievalty, Hugh McLaughlin Refusing to Aid Him.

The Democratic County Convention of Kings County met in the Jefferson Building, Court Square, Brooklyn, last night and named the following ticket:

District Attorney—JOHN F. CLARKE of the Fifteenth Assembly District.
Sheriff—WILLIAM WALTON of the Tenth Assembly District.
Register—JOHN M. GRAY of the Eighth Assembly District.
County Clerk—PETER P. HUBERTY of the Twentieth Assembly District.
County Treasurer—JOHN W. KIMBALL of the Twelfth Assembly District.

This ticket was agreed upon at a final conference of the leaders at the Willoughby Street headquarters yesterday afternoon. The turning down of Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, who aspired to the Shrievalty nomination, did not cause much surprise, as it had been known for several days that Mr. Shea's name was to be left off the ticket. Shea's friends, notably Controller Coler and Police Commissioner York, made a hard fight for their candidate to the last, but the slate makers had decided against Shea and nothing could change their decision.

Hugh McLaughlin, with whom personally Commissioner Shea is a favorite, early evinced a disinclination to mix up in the matter, and refused to interfere when appealed to yesterday by Mr. Coler in behalf of Shea. Mr. McLaughlin, it is understood, became convinced that it would not be wise to take Mr. Shea out of the office of Bridge Commissioner at this time.

After the convention closed it was announced that Senator M. J. Coffey and Councilman John J. McGarry had bolted the ticket so far as the nomination of John M. Gray for Register is concerned.

Bridge Commissioner Shea, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order. Congressman Edmund H. Driggs was made permanent Chairman, and James A. Murtha Jr., Secretary. The convention was an orderly one, and there was not a hitch in the proceedings from beginning to end. Mr. Clarke was nominated for District Attorney by Controller Coler.

ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCE.

Republican Organization Hopes to Combine on Other than the Judiciary Candidates.

While the anti-Tammany conference, which is to convene at the City Club this evening, was called to consider the nomination of judiciary candidates only, it is possible that it may undertake the filling of other places. The leaders of the Republican organization have made no secret of their hope that the conference might be induced to combine on candidates for Aldermen and Assemblymen, as well as for Judges, and President Quigg of the County Committee will, it is expected, do all he can to bring about that result.

With such a combination, the Republicans hope to save several Assembly seats which they otherwise might be in danger of losing. Especially do they hope thereby to prevent the threatened defeat of Assemblyman Mazet, in the Nineteenth District. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Council of the City Club, said last night that it would be within the province of the conference to determine whether to confine its action to judiciary candidates or to extend it to other nominations. This would seem to open the way for the alliance on Assemblymen which Mr. Quigg has in view and which he first sought to effect with the Citizens' Union.

Mr. Quigg said yesterday that the Republican organization would go to the conference determined to agree, if possible, and with no fixed demands to make. Personally, he said, he was opposed to the nomination of Justice Barrett. Ex-Justice Cohen, he declared, would not accept a nomination for the Supreme Court if offered him.

Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, is to preside at the conference. Between sixty and seventy delegates are expected.

The Republican County Convention will meet this evening in the Murray Hill Lyceum. Nathaniel A. Elsberg, the youngest member of the State Senate, will preside, and the programme is for the convention to appoint a committee to attend the City Club conference, when an adjournment will be had until the conference has agreed on a ticket.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Labor Party met last evening at 119 East Twenty-third Street and considered the invitation of the City Club to send a committee to this evening's conference. The delegates were not in favor of sending a committee with power to bind the party to any conclusion that might be reached by the conference, but simply to find out the strength and composition of the conference. Finally they decided not to send any committee, but to write a letter thanking the City Club for its invitation and indorsing the sentiments of the members of the club that judges should not be assessed for their nominations and that patronage should be free from political obligations.

POLITICAL STORM CENTRE.

The Twenty-fifth Assembly District promises to be the storm centre in local politics this Fall. Yesterday friends of Amasa Thornton, ex-State Committeeman and ex-district leader, were securing signatures to petitions placing Mr. Thornton in the field as an independent candidate for member of Assembly. Mr. Thornton is willing to make the race, and so told a reporter for THE TIMES. Herbert Parsons will be the nominee of the Citizens' Union. Frederick Ware, the present member, is to be denied a renomination by the Republicans, and the Platt organization is said to have decided on John A. Weekes, Jr., who was elected as a Citizens' Union candidate two years ago. Just what candidate the Democrats will name has not been decided, but the Tammany men are closely watching developments.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION DAY.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday had 200 of the 450 deputies sworn in before him at his office, 585 Broadway, and instructed them as to their powers and duties. The remainder will appear to-day. Each deputy will receive a badge with a number and a "billy," such as policemen carry, the number of the badge and that on the "billy" corresponding.

Superintendent McCullagh said the men were not provided with revolvers, but were instructed that under the law they could provide themselves with weapons of this character if they so desired. From now on the men will inspect the registration lists to ascertain whether there are any illegal voters enrolled, and will also look after any attempts at colorization.

Superintendent McCullagh says all the hotels and boarding houses will be obliged to hand in their reports concerning their permanent guests by next Monday. These guests will have to be described as well as named, and the time of their sojourn stated.

Promotion of W. L. Extance.

William L. Extance, who was Assistant Postmaster Taylor's right-hand man in the latter's fight for the leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District, was yesterday promoted to the position of cashier in the Brooklyn Post Office. Mr. Extance had been auditor in the Post Office for two years.

Senator Plunkitt a Sachem.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society, held at Tammany Hall last night, Senator George W. Plunkitt was chosen to take the place of the late "Smiling" John Kelly in the Council of Sachems.

Mr. Plunkitt is the Tammany leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District.

STATEN ISLAND STILL DARK.

Staten Islanders once more enjoyed the pleasures of dark streets last night, for the Staten Island Electric Company did not turn on the lights which it shut off on Sunday night because the city owes it, according to its accounting, something like $175,000.

Borough President Cromwell wrote to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday urging that some means be found to adjust the difficulty and obtain street lights. Deputy Commissioner of Lighting and Supplies Edward I. Miller said yesterday afternoon he expected that the lights would be turned on last night. He would not say what arrangement would be or had been made with the company. He was mistaken as to the lights being turn on, as there was not a flash in the lamps all night.

At the company's office at Livingston no statement was made other than that the company had taken a stand and would stick to it. It was tired of lighting the streets for nothing and did not intend to lose any more money. It would lose money anyhow, it was claimed, as, even if the city paid the old bills, there was the added cost of carrying the interest on the money with which the plant has been run. The officers of the company who were at Livingston said they knew of no overtures being made by the city looking toward a temporary arrangement to light the borough streets until the old matter was settled.

An employe of the company said last night that after the city and the company came to an arrangement it would take at least two days to light the whole island, as the switchboard had to be altered before the street lights were cut off, and that it would take two days to alter it again. At the company's office this could not be verified.

The shutting off of light does not affect the public buildings, as in the Borough Hall gas is used, and the school buildings have double service of gas and electricity.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent an opinion to Controller Coler yesterday in regard to the contract for lighting Staten Island which was entered into between Commissioner Kearny and the Staten Island Electric Lighting Company. It is understood that the opinion advises against the making of a contract with the company.

ASK BIG SUM FOR SCHOOLS

Central Board of Education Want $33,829,880.76 for 1900.

LARGE INCREASE OVER 1899

Funds Requested Amount to $17,045,366.76, or $4,005,313.81 More than This Year.

The Central Board of Education yesterday approved of amended estimates for 1900 asking an appropriation of $17,045,366.76 for special and general school funds and an extra appropriation of $16,784,514 corporate stock of the city to be expended on additional school accommodations in the several boroughs. This makes a grand total of $33,829,880.76, which the Central Board asks to carry on its work in 1900. This is an increase over the appropriation for 1899 for school funds of $4,005,313.81.

The special school fund estimate of $8,290,200.20 was first voted upon. Schedule No. 1, asking for $1,002,475.74, for supplies for the five boroughs, was accompanied by a printed statement of the Committee on Supplies in regard to Manhattan and the Bronx, to the effect that because of the carefulness exercised by the Committee on Supplies, it is calculated that a saving of $143,000 on this year's amount can be made without detriment to the schools, and in view of this fact $143,000 was deducted from the foregoing amount.

This statement was repeated in the figures for supplies in the other boroughs, except that for Brooklyn the amount saved was $30,000, for Queens $10,000, and for Richmond $4,000, making a total saving in the five boroughs of $187,000.

Commissioner O'Brien wanted to know what was to be done with this $187,000. If it was returned to the city, did not the board thereby lose control of it? President Little caused to be read an opinion of the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the charter required such balances to be returned to the city and applied to the reduction of taxation.

Commissioner Moriarty, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, said that this law did not apply to the committee, because the committee always carried a balance.

The following scnedules were then unanimously adopted: For school libraries, Manhattan and the Bronx, $13,973.55; Brooklyn, $7,640.30; Queens, $758.36; Richmond, $410.33; total, $22,782.54. For libraries and apparatus, Regents' schools, $7,500; for general repairs, Manhattan and the Bronx, $479,067.24; Brooklyn, $413,467.50; Queens, $166,646.16, and Richmond, $134,975; total, $1,194,155.90. For furniture, salaries of Inspectors and assistant draughtsmen, &c., $157,783.33; for pianos, &c., $26,450; for alarms, $4,350; for transportation, Manhattan and the Bronx, $6,400; Queens, $17,000; Brooklyn and Richmond, no appropriation asked for.

Schedule No. 9 asked for telephones in Brooklyn, $1,076; in Queens, $3,750, and in Richmond, $1,200. There was no appropriation for telephones in Manhattan or the Bronx.

Commissioner Davis moved that this schedule be stricken from the budget.

Commissioner Robertson said it would be false economy to do away with the use of telephones. School Superintendent Stubbs of Queens County said that the use of telephones in that borough was a measure of economy. Without telephones, he said, the cost would be more than $3,000 in excess of what it costs now. The schedule was finally adopted, after an amendment appropriating $2,000 for telephones in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The following items were unanimously adopted: For rents, $129,791; for fuel, $301,999; for heat, light, and power for the hall of the Board of Education, $4,506.50; for lighting, $77,500, and for incidental expenses, $104,165.

Another dispute arose over the schedule for salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education. It increased the salary of Eleanor Ryan, stenographer City Superintendent Maxwell, from $1,200 to $1,500, but increased the salary of Hattie L. McCartie, stenographer to the Secretary of the board, from $1,200 to only $1,350, and did not increase at all the present salary of $1,200 of Ellen C. Ives, stenographer to the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Commissioner Van Hoesen moved that no stenographer should be paid more than $1,200. Commissioner Robertson seconded the motion. He declared that the Central Board was only a supervisory institution and ought to meet only twice or three times a year. The borough boards did all the other work that was necessary. He asked that the Committee on By Laws and Legislation formulate an amendment to be sent to the next Legislature, doing away with a great deal of the Central Board's unnecessary work.

The motion was lost by a vote of 5 ayes to 6 nays. On motion of Commissioner O'Brien the salaries of Stenographers Ives and McCartie were increased to $1,500 each.

The schedule which, as amended, appropriates $180,964.34 for the salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes of the board, was then adopted. This is an increase of $36,724.34 over last year's appropriation. The final schedule of the special school fund, $35,380.85, for the support of the Nautical School, was then adopted.

The following schedules of the general school fund were adopted:

Manhattan and the Bronx—Teachers, $6,690,016.08; janitors, $413,566; teachers and janitors in evening schools, $217,000; officers, clerks, and other employes, $36,630; school Superintendents, $87,500; lectures, $76,000; compulsory education, $36,624; corporate schools, $145,040; total, $7,702,376.08.

Brooklyn—Teachers, $4,449,708; janitors, $173,159; teachers and janitors in evening schools, $81,900; officers, clerks, and other employes, $30,950; School Superintendents, $47,750; lectures, $25,000; compulsory education, $36,162; corporate schools, $24,820; total, $4,869,450.

The totals for the five boroughs amount to $13,752,656.50, an increase over last year's apportionment of $3,501,473.55.

The board approved the application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly to authorize the issue of $16,784,514 corporate stock of the city to be expended on additional school accommodations in the several boroughs.

GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

The first meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University after the Summer vacation was held yesterday. W. C. Schermerhorn presided. The following gifts to the institution were reported:

Through Prof. F. R. Hutton, $1,000 for the purchase of equipments in the Department of Engineering, S. P. Avery and wife, $5,000 for the endowment of the Avery Architectural Library; James Loeb, $50 for the small Library of Current Literature; $10,000 from friends for the purchase of books during year 1899; $500 from friends for the support of general researches for mathematics, and $2,000 for the installation of locomotive "Columbia" in the Department of Sciences. This fund was contributed by Rear Admiral Melville, John Fritz, C. W. Hunt, Andrew Fletcher, H. S. Haines, and F. F. Schermerhorn. A gift of machinery was received from F. G. Waller of Delft, Holland.

New York University Council Meets.

A meeting of the Council of New York University was held yesterday at the University Building, in Washington Square.

A report of the opening of seven of the schools was laid before the Council, and showed the matriculation in the School of Applied Science to be 10 per cent. above that of last year. The Treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 1 showed the gifts to the university to have amounted to $327,830.

A BLOW TO THE WHISKY TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—Judge Evans delivered an important opinion in the United States Court this morning in the case of Rudolph F. Balke against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, better known as the Whisky Trust.

He denied the motion of the defense that the case be thrown out of court on account of absence of jurisdiction, and gave the trust two alternatives—either to pay into court warehouse receipts for several hundred thousand dollars or to have a receiver appointed for the Mellwood Distillery property.

Some time ago Balke, through his attorneys, T. W. & Marshall Bullitt, filed suit against the trust for $265,000, alleged to be due on the purchase money of the plant by the trust.

Attorney Austrian for the company made a motion that the matter should be left to the State courts, and upon this motion Judge Evans's decision was primarily based. He decided that his court was the place the case should be tried.

Without passing on the merits, he then decided that such allegations were in the petition, that he felt justified in granting the application for a receiver unless the Distilleries and Warehouse Company would pay into court for safekeeping warehouse receipts covering all the contested property.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Are Beaten in Two Games by the Bostons.

BROOKLYNS DOWN BALTIMORES

Waddell, Louisville's Pitcher, Breaks the Season Strike-Out Record in a Game Against the Chicagos.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	94	48	.662
Boston	89	53	.627
Philadelphia	80	54	.622
Baltimore	82	57	.590
St. Louis	82	63	.566
Cincinnati	77	64	.546
Chicago	71	71	.500
Louisville	71	72	.497
Pittsburg	71	72	.497
New York	57	83	.407
Washington	49	92	.348
Cleveland	20	128	.135

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 11; New York, 5, (first game.)
Boston, 5; New York, 3, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Louisville, 6; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 6.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Chicago in Louisville.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Boston won two games from the New Yorks to-day. In the first game Gettig was batted hard, while Willis kept the hits well scattered. In the third inning of the second game two bases on balls and six hits gave Boston five runs and the game. The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of the cold weather. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0	V. Halt'n, lf	0	0	2	0	2	0
Tenney, 1b	0	2	1	3	2	0	O'Brien, 3b	1	1	0	1	2	2
Long, ss	0	0	0	5	3	0	Davis, ss	1	1	4	5	6	0
Duffy, lf	1	3	2	1	1	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	7	1	1	0
Stahl, rf	0	2	2	3	1	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	3	2	3	0
Collins, 2b	3	3	0	0	0	0	Wilson, c	0	0	0	3	0	1
Lowe, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	0	Fleming, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	1	1	2	1	0	0	Woodruff, rf	0	0	4	0	0	0
Willis, p	0	1	1	2	0	0	Gettig, p	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	11	13	27	13	7	0	Total	5	9	24	10	14	4

Boston	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	—	11
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Tenney, Davis, Lowe, Sullivan. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Home run—Stahl. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Duffy. Double plays—Tenney, Long, and Willis; Doyle and Davis. First on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Gettig, 5. Struck out—By Gettig, 1. Wild pitches—Willis, Gettig. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Frisbee, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0	Van H'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	1	8	0	0	O'Brien, 3b	0	0	1	2	2	0
Long, ss	1	0	0	2	0	0	Davis, ss	1	1	3	2	1	
Duffy, lf	1	1	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	
Stahl, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	
Collins, 2b	0	2	0	1	1	0	Warner, c	1	1	0	0	0	
Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	0	Fleming, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Bergen, c	0	2	3	1	0	0	Woodruff, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Bailey, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	Seymour, p	0	1	1	2	0	
Total	5	10	10	18	6	1	Total	3	5	18	8	1	

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—	3

Stolen base—Long. First on balls—Off Bailey, 1; off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Long. Struck out—By Bailey, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

BROOKLYNS SCORE A VICTORY.

The Pitchers Did Good Work in the Game in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The Brooklyns won a close game to-day. Both pitchers did good work, but were rather poorly supported. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	1	3	1		Kelley, lf	0	1	2	1	0	
Holmes, lf	1	1	2	1	0		Keeler, rf	1	1	1	1	1	
Demont, 2b	0	1	3	2	0		Jen'ngs, 1b	2	2	14	1	1	
Fuitz, cf	0	0	3	0	0		Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Keister, ss	1	1	4	3	1		Daly, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	
Sh'kard, rf	0	1	2	0	0		Wrigley, ss	0	0	2	4	1	
La Chance, 1b	0	2	9	1	0		Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
Smith, c	0	1	3	1	1		McGuire, c	0	1	2	0	0	
McG'n'ty, p	0	0	0	1	0		Dunn, p	1	0	1	4	0	
Total	3	9	24	10	3		Total	4	6	*26	14	2	

*McGinnity out for interference in the fifth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—4

Stolen bases—McGuire, Keister, (3.) Two-base hits—McGraw, La Chance, Demont. Double plays—Daly, Jennings, and Wrigley; Dunn and Daly. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunn, 1; by McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Wild pitch—McGinnity. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Keister, Mc-Graw, Dunn, Keeler. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Louisville, 6; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Waddell, Louisville's pitcher, was in fine form to-day, breaking the season's League record with thirteen strike-outs. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 3; Louisville, 10. Errors—Chicago, 4; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Louisville, Waddell and Lathmer. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—St. Louis made a grand finish to-day, but could not quite land. The team played miserable ball behind Young, and really handed the game a to the Pittsburgs. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—4
Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	—7

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Bulliow; Pittsburg, Gray and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Mc-Donald.

HARD-FOUGHT TENNIS MATCHES.

Semi-Finals in the Club Tournaments Up Town.

The club tournaments at the Lenox and West Side Tennis Clubs were concluded yesterday. On the Lenox grounds, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, the semi-final matches in the championship singles furnished a day full of excitement. The finals in the singles will be played to-morrow. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles. — Semi-Final Round — Dr. H. H. Heywood beat R. T. Bryan, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; B. J. Martin beat F. P. Rice, 9—7, 7—5.

At the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West, the club tournament was also in progress yesterday. The scores:

Championship Doubles. — Semi-Final Round — O. M. Bostwick and R. D. Thurber beat C. E. Fennessy and H. F. Holbrook, 6—1, 6—3.
Handicap Singles.—Second Round—O. M. Bostwick (owe half forty) beat E. D. Dinsmore, (fifteen,) 6—2, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—W. B. Cragin, Jr., (owe half fifteen) beat A. S. Cragin, (scratch,) 10—8, 9—11, 6—3.
Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. E. Fennessy beat H. F. Holbrook, 6—2, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—W. B. Cragin, Jr., beat R. O. Hicks, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Handicap Doubles.—Preliminary Round.—O. M. Bostwick and R. D. Thurber (owe thirty) beat C. E. Fennessy and H. F. Holbrook, (scratch,) 7—5, 9—7.

New York University Football.

Football practice was resumed yesterday afternoon by the New York University candidates for the team, and Lewis Blunt, 1902, was chosen Captain, to succeed Dean Halford. Blunt played tackle and guard last year.

West Point Defeats Tufts Eleven.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The West Point football team defeated Tufts College to-day by a score of 22 to 0.

Fire Destroys a Missouri Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 2.—The little town of Strafford, ten miles east of here, has been practically destroyed by fire. Nearly all the men of its population were in Springfield attending a meeting of Woodmen. Two men had to fight the fire almost alone. At times every building in the city was afire. Women saved several residences by the use of wet blankets.

Arkansas Town Is Burned Down.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2.—The town of Duqueen, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, was destroyed by fire today. Fifty-four buildings were burned, entailing a loss aggregating $250,000.

ROCKAWAY BEATEN AT POLO.

But the Long Islanders Earned Eight Goals to Staten Island's Five.

The Staten Islands defeated the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club at polo yesterday in the semi-final round for the Somerset Country Club Cups. The game was played on the Somerset Club's field, at Bernardsville, N. J. The Rockaway team was stronger by five goals than the victors. The former earned eight goals while Staten Island struck out five, but the five goals which had to be allowed to the latter team pulled their score up into winning figures.

The line-up was as follows:

ROCKAWAY.	Hd'cp.	STATEN ISLAND.	Hd'cp.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. Dr. James McKee	2
2. Rene La Montagne	3	2. J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	1
3. Albert Francke	4	3. Morton W. Smith	2
Back—W. H. Dixon	2	Back—Dr. John T. Sprague	2
Total	12	Total	7

The score by periods was:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	6:05
No. 2	Morton W. Smith	Staten Island	1:55
No. 3	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	1:30
No. 4	Albert Francke	Rockaway	:25
No. 5	Morton W. Smith	Staten Island	3:57

Goal struck 22 seconds overtime. Staten Island penalized three-quarters of a goal for a foul and a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	Rene La Montagne	Rockaway	8:45
No. 2	Dr. John T. Sprague	Staten Island	1:50
No. 3	J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	Staten Island	:20

Knockout 8 seconds overtime. Rockaway penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	9:40
No. 2	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	:20

Rockaway penalized one-half of a goal for a foul.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	Rene La Montagne	Rockaway	8:35
No. 2	Albert Francke	Rockaway	2:50
No. 3	J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	Staten Island	2:40

Knockout 30 seconds overtime. Staten Island penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 8; Staten Island, 5. Allowed by handicap—Staten Island, 3. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, 3½; Staten Island, 1. Total—Staten Island, 9; Rockaway, 7¾. Referee—Charles Pfizer, Jr. Scorer—Col. E. A. Stevens.

The final contest will be played to-morrow between Staten Island and Morristown.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Each of the Reiff Brothers Lands a Race.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—L. Reiff won the Nottingham Handicap, on Charina, to-day, at the first day's racing of the Nottingham Autumn meeting. Six horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 against Charina.

The Bestwood Nursery Plate was won by Lucania, ridden by J. Reiff. Thirteen horses ran. The betting was 5 to 1 against Lucania.

MAHER'S LICENSE HELD UP.

Jockey Club Stewards Likely to End His Riding Days.

"Danny" Maher, the jockey, has probably ridden his last race, for yesterday, at a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, the suggestion of the Stewards of the Gravesend meeting, which ended on Saturday, that his license be suspended, was acted upon, and as a result Maher's license will be held up "pending further investigation." The latter quotation is held by men familiar with the methods of The Jockey Club to mean that Maher's guilt has been proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards, but that an attempt will be made to find out who is responsible for the

JAIL BREAKERS SOON CAUGHT.

Five Alleged Thieves Escape from a Newport (R. I.) Jail, but Are Recaptured in Two Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—Five men who were held in the county jail here for robbing the Portsmouth car stables about two months ago escaped from that institution at 9:45 o'clock this morning. After a lively chase, in which the entire police force joined, all five men were recaptured and replaced in the jail within two hours from the time of their escape.

The names of the prisoners are James Maxwell, alias "Milwaukee Kid"; Arthur G. Webster, alias "St. Paul Tip"; Joe Curran, alias "Troy Joe"; John McAdam, alias "Massachusetts Joe," and James Kennard, alias James Murray, alias "Big Jim."

Maxwell, Webster, and Curran were arrested in Bridgeport Aug. 11 and 12, and McAdam and Kennard were captured in New York less than two weeks ago, and were brought to the jail here on Wednesday night of last week.

The prisoners made their break for liberty at 9:45 o'clock, when they in some way gained an entrance to the corridor from their cells. The colored janitor of the jail was thrown to the floor, his keys were taken, and then the men passed through the office to the front door and out upon the street. A man happened to be driving by. His wagon was seized by the men, who threw the driver out. The escaping prisoners drove along Broadway at a furious pace. A turn was made to avoid an obstruction, and one of the wheels caught in a rail and was demolished. The wagon was overturned and all the occupants were thrown headlong to the street, but they were not injured, and in a second had regained their feet. They rushed to a grocery wagon which was standing near by, and before any one could prevent they were again driving madly along Broadway. Then they turned into a road to Coddington Cove.

By this time a general alarm had been sent out all over the city, and the entire police force joined in the chase. When the pursuers reached Coddington Cove the fugitives were found making strenuous efforts to reach at catboat that lay off shore. Webster and Curran already had reached the sailboat, but the police caught the others, and after a brief struggle McAdam, Kennard, and Maxwell were overpowered and marched off to the police station.

Webster and Curran compelled the skipper of the catboat to head for the Conanicut shore, but a launch bearing half a dozen policemen and one from the torpedo station headed them off. Neither Webster nor Curran made any resistance, and they were brought back to Newport, and all within two hours from the time they broke out of jail all five were again under lock and key.

BURNED IN A LODGING HOUSE.

One Man Dead and Further Mortality Feared at Bradford.

BRADFORD Penn., Oct. 2.—The building on Main Street occupied by Bachell's shoe store on the first floor and as a lodging house on the upper floors was completely destroyed by fire to-day.

George Brown a colored man who had a room in the rear of the building, was burned to death. It is feared that other bodies will be found in the ruins, as there were a great many lodgers in the building. The loss was about $50,000.

PLUNDER FROM THE SCOTSMAN.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 2.—Twenty-eight more members of the Scotsman's crew were arrested this morning as they arrived on the steamer Ottoman. When they were searched over $4,000 in money was found on them and a quantity of goods and jewelry.

Word has been received at the Dominion Line office that all the baggage of the cabin passengers has been recovered and all the plate of the vessel, and that this is now on the way to St. John, N. B., on a small steamer.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—On arrival here to-day from Queenstown, the police arrested twelve firemen of the British steamer Scotsman, which was wrecked Sept. 21 in the Straits of Belle Isle, while bound from Liverpool to Montreal, on the charge of looting the passengers' cabins on board the Scotsman.

JEWELERS GO ON STRIKE.

The members of the Jewelers' Protective Union, at a meeting held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, last night unanimously decided to go on strike to-day. The action was taken as the result of the refusal of the employers to accede to the demands of the union that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that an increase of 50 per cent. in wages should be paid for overtime.

At the conclusion of the meeting Otto Jassoy Vice President of the union, said: "The decision to go on strike was unanimous. Not a single member voted against it. The bosses have refused to accede to a just and reasonable demand upon the part of the union, and now we have decided to fight it out with them. Every shop in the city, with one or two exceptions, will be tied up to-morrow morning. There are over 800 members of the Jewelers' Union employed in shops in the city."

STEAMER PRODANO WRECKED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 2.—The British steamer Prodano, Capt. Scroggie, twelve days from Baltimore for Leith, with a general cargo, went ashore last night at Peter's River, St. Mary's Bay, during a dense fog, and is a total wreck. The ship struck in an inlet called Wild Cove, striking the rocks bow on.

Eight men were injured, one seaman having his leg broken and two others being seriously hurt. The fore part of the ship's bottom was torn out by the rocks, but the cargo, mostly upper decks, which is above water, will probably be saved.

The crew, after two boats had been smashed in an endeavor to launch them, stuck by the wreck until daylight, when they were taken off by fishermen. The injured men were hoisted up over the cliffs in a hammock. No lives escaped.

Two wrecking steamers will leave here to-night to salve the cargo. The crew will come to this port on the wrecking steamers.

GEORGE EHRET'S SON ILL.

Frank Ehret, son of George Ehret, the brewer, was reported to the police of the Newtown Precinct yesterday by his wife as missing. Later in the day she learned that her husband was ill in Manhattan, and she left their home, in Elmhurst, to join him.

Mrs. Ehret said that her husband left home Monday of last week to go to Newark, N. J., where he is interested in a refrigerating company. He telephoned her that evening that he would not be home until late. That was the last she had heard from him. She declined to say yesterday where her husband was lying ill in Manhattan.

Before Mr. Ehret's whereabouts were learned, the station agent at E'mhurst told the police that he saw Mr. Ehret board a train last Thursday. Capt. White sent out an alarm and later Mrs. Ehret received word of her husband's illness.

At the residence of George Ehret, 1,197 Park Avenue, it was said last night that all of the family were out of town and that nothing was known in regard to the reported illness of Frank Ehret.

Mrs. Frank Ehret was formerly Miss Ada Hare, an actress, and her marriage caused an estrangement between her husband and his father. A reconciliation had recently been effected.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3 A. M.—173 Monroe Street; Louis Stubins; damage, $10.

3:35 A. M.—55 Greenwich Avenue; J. W. Dowling; damage, $1,000.

7:30 A. M.—152 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; A. Lemborn; damage, $300.

9:25 A. M.—478 East Seventy-third Street; John Zlaholovich; damage, $5.

10:20 A. M.—139 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Julia Cowan; damage, slight.

10:45 A. M.—2,356 Hopkins Street; Hoffman Houck; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—King's Bridge Avenue and Barber Hill; John Brown; damage, $150.

3:10 P. M.—175 Suffolk Street; Jacob Brunda; damage, slight.

5 P. M.—132 West Sixty-second Street; unknown; damage, slight.

5:20 P. M.—Pier 14, North River; Dock Department; damage, $200.

5:45 P. M.—69 Greenwich Street; Manhattan Railway Company; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—56 West Houston Street; Louis Moss; damage, $8,400.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Would-Be Rescuer Saw One Aged Victim Perish.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—A special dispatch from Pierrepont Manor says:

"Two women—Miss Lucina Clark, aged forty-five, and her invalid mother, aged ninety—were cremated in a fire which destroyed their home Sunday morning. The fire originated in the rear of the house.

"Mr. Chaufty and another neighbor hurried to the scene. Chaufty burst in a window of Mrs. Clark's room, but was driven back by the smoke. He could see the aged woman waving her hands and hear her cries for aid, but was powerless to help her. After the flames were subdued her charred remains and those of her daughter, who was in another room were found."

Few Deer Killed in the Adirondacks.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Reports received from various Adirondack sources indicate that very few deer have thus far been killed. Except for the first two weeks of the open season hunters are generally waiting till after the leaves are off the trees, as then the deer can be easily seen. Complaints are general that the anti-hounding law is being persistently violated.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

2—People, &c., vs. Dunn.
3—People ex rel. Bush vs. Martin.
7—People ex rel. Flaherty vs. Roosevelt.
16—Parmenter vs. Am. Box Machine Co.
17—Matter of Yetter.
18—Beyer vs. Con. Gas Co.
20—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
21—Bank of China, &c., vs. Morse.
22—Gilbert vs. Warren.
23—Scott vs. Banks.
24—Brennan vs. Glenlon.
26—Gifford vs. Clapp.
28—Spielman vs. Sharpless.
29—Raegener vs. Willard.
30—De Hierapolis vs. Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gordon vs. Union Railway.
2—Zimmermann vs. Murphy.
3—Paul vs. Morton.
4—People, &c., vs. Mutual Ben. Life Assn.
5—King vs. New York Novelty Co.
6—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
7—Ahrens vs. Gaylord.
8—Stewart vs. Smith.
9—McKesson vs. Friedman.
10—O'Brien vs. Nugent.
11—Bulkley vs. Kolb.
12—Tierney vs. Strefetter, &c.
13—People ex rel. Hayes vs. Knox.
14—Yates vs. Volkening.
15—Frank vs. Musliner.
16—Schroeder vs. Leggett.
17—Shelley vs. Shelley.
18—Matter of Hand.
19—Valentine vs. Valentine.
20—Daly vs. Wolaneck.
21—Matter of N. Y. & Staten Island Land Co.
22—Zebley vs. Faxon.
23—Durand Land Imp. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & Trust Co.
24—Rubsam & Horrman Brew. Co. vs. Gruft.
25—Matter of Dwyer.
26—Lewis vs. Gross.
27—Neuman vs. Neuman.
28—Matter of Heldenheimer.
29—Nilson vs. Foss.
30—Nelson vs. McKinlay.
31—Nilson vs. Cowen.
32—People ex rel. Falconi vs. Societo Sirto, &c.
33—Stevens vs. Stevens, vs. Knox.
34—Hays vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
35—Ferry vs. Faulkner.
36—Bailey vs. Jones.
37—Greenberg vs. Murray.
38—Wicks vs. Wicks.
39—Matter of Woodward.
40—Matter of J. B. Colt Co.
41—Robertson vs. Mitchell.
42—Aronson vs. Aronson.
43—Bayer vs. Bayer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Killian vs. Powell. Demurrers.
1113—Havana City Ry. Co. vs. Ceballos.
1119—Jones vs. Brown.
1123—In re Radlauer.
1126—Katz vs. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and fact.
3541—Thompson vs. Thompson.
2375—Mink vs. McDonald.
3349—Castle vs. Marks.
3434—Brandt vs. McDonald.
3564—Wright vs. Weisel.
62—Haffey vs. Lynch.
3483—Burpee vs. Burpee.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Monday, Oct. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred cases.

9104—Markheim vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9652—People ex rel. Bantas vs. Scannell.
9655—Whalen vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
7550—Dorr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3821—Chalzel vs. same.
2518—Rooney vs. Jacob Henkell Co.
4175—Browne vs. Fornan.
4570—Tilley vs. R. C. Church of the Assumption.
5715½—Tim vs. Abbott Katz Brewing Co.
4767—Shane vs. Stiner.
2040—Needham Piano & Organ Co. vs. Carter.
9876—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
4595—Struller vs. (Joseph.
3871—Feese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lamquist Nickel.
2—Ellen O'Neill.
3—Hugh H. Scott.
4—Peter De Loughry.
5—Alfred C. Ford.
6—Lester B. Smith.
7—Margaret J. Smith.
8—Joseph Richardson.
9—Joseph Richardson.
10—Charles L. Locke.
11—Cornelia Waldron.
12—James McCune.
13—Sanford Bernheimer.
14—Margaret Murray.
15—P. C. Cole.
16—Ray Weinfeld.
17—Maria A. Knobloch.
17½—Mary White.
18—Patrick Haran.
19—Mary E. Barrett.
20—Catherine Geary.
21—Peter and Charles Bruns.
22—William Wade.
23—Charles P. Hawkins.
24—Wm. H. Arnott.
25—Henry Westerman.
26—Frances M. Woodward.
27—Frances M. Woodward.
28—James Richardson.
29—James Richardson.
30—James Richardson.
31—Ferdinand Schwachheim.
32—Caroline Lichtenberg
33—Maria L. De Rivas.
34—Margaret J. Smith.
35—Babet Karl.
36—Sarah A. Boyd.
37—John J. A. Levy.
38—Charles E. Loew.
39—Salome Loew.
40—Moses Toch.
41—Frank W. Walters.
42—Elizabeth Wayrich.
43—Julia L. Tallmadge.
44—William Gee.
45—Andrew Gaynor.
46—Rosa Raab.
47—Meyer H. Bernheimer.
48—Joseph Stettheimer.
49—John P. Brady.
50—Rebecca A. Green.
51—Maurice Reid.
52—John Malone.
53—Johanna Fullar.
54—Katherine G. Secor.
55—Eliza J. Bedell.
56—David Seaman.
57—Thomas Duere.
58—Theron Ives.
59—Lizzie C. Murray.
60—David Clarke.
61—Mary Fitzsimmons.
62—John E. Kerwick.
63—Eliza J. Gieseler.
64—Wm. J. Pell.
65—Julius Oberndorf.
66—Herman Melgian.
67—Noah S. Hunt.
68—Hans A. Hanson.
69—Margaret Hassell.
70—John N. Huebner.
71—Jane Hughes.
72—Charles F. Reynolds.
73—Rosa Stoeckle.
74—Herman B. Langler.
75—Edward J. Mahon.
76—Mary L. Holahan.
77—Frederick H. Chapin.
78—James McCune.
79—Bernard D. Steiner.
90—Mary E. Dwinelle.

Issue of Fact.

2—John T. Gerlach.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary McKittrick.
Margaret Roberts.
Mary Howell.
James Brassel.
Minna Lowenstein.
Anna Franz.
George W. Kiernan.
Catharine Donohue.
Simon Elstner.
Agnes A. Smith.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1470—John Murphy. Estate of Wm. F. Roach.
1481—Henrietta L. King.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

988—Schwartz vs. Levy.
2746—Donihue vs. Met. St. Ry.
921—Metzger vs. Bodesch.
1017—Schampp vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1040—Macher vs. Rodenberg.
2766—Kaplan vs. Richards.
582—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
98—Keene vs. Everhard.
577—Powers vs. Blackmar.
888—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. Fischer.
914—Snalderman vs. King.
227—Casper vs. Slaughter.
265—Dessar vs. Bradley
874—Lowenthal vs. Blumenstell.
878—Kennelly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
939—Veckman vs. Mayer.
820—State Bank vs. Samuel.
1842—Sondheim vs. Lippman.
993—Hogan vs. Trainer.
256—Narz vs. Gillis.
1046—Stark vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1223—H. B Claflin Co. vs. O'Sullivan.
2723—Horel vs. 1st Catholic S. Union.
1050—Segal vs. Minsker Ind., &c.
1048—Currier vs. Carroll.
597—Castler vs. McCall.
688—Schloss vs. Stein.
852—Davis vs. Frankl.
521—Greene vs. Electricity Newspaper Co.
1049—Jacobs vs. Nassau Con. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

901—Marks vs. Kruger.
649—Lyons vs. Diehl.
664—Pike vs. Strom.
758—Weber vs. Krauss.
578—Acme Elec. Lamp Co. vs. Kingston Carriage Co.
525—Loder vs. Kruse Sewing M. Co.
902—Brauth vs. Lord.
700—Rittmaster vs. Brady.
846—Patterson vs. Kruger.
981—Rouse vs. Gordon.
885—Siegel, Cooper Co. vs. 3d Av. R. R.
900—Gutstadt vs. Sabo.
964—Mayer vs. Merriam.
963—Hollis vs. Met. St. Ry.
781—Robbins vs. Feldman.
410—Mallard vs. Schmidt.
2507—Duckworth vs. Lally.
868—Wolf vs. Horrowitz.
299—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
860—Pullis vs. Ittner.
906—Horwitz vs. Bernstein.
908—Magirealdo vs. Vausino.
958—Balsam vs. Atkinson.
2809—Van Wagen vs. Phillip.
784—Jois vs. Met. St. Ry.
1604—Rouse vs. City Trust and Safe Dep. Co.
731—Shepard vs. Cox.
428—Hull vs. Ingram.
884—Glass vs. Ferris.
897—Goldstein vs. Zalt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

633—Latham vs. Haverley.
471—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
762—Putz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
799—Johnston vs. Weir.
476—Greer vs. Heller.
354—Orthoff vs. Riegelman.
451—Meyers vs. Markowitz.
275—Barber vs. Hart.
595—Franklin vs. Joanson.
62—Cirolari vs. Benvanuta.
661—Sulcher vs. Tausig.
703—Skokum vs. 3d Av. R. R.
714—Durst vs. Dimon.
715—Stone vs. Wilson.
792—Doring vs. Auger.
761—Schneider vs. Emory.
265—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry.
1103—Welstein vs. Royal Ins. Co. of L.
1105—Herskowitz vs. Freedman.
1106—Landsman vs. Heyman.
1107—Heppes vs. Marshall.
943—Gottlieb vs. Phoenix Athletic Club.
776—McAllister vs. Eder.
777—McAllster vs. Valentine.
737—N. Y. History Co. vs. Deering.
801—Eberhard vs. Atlas Safe M. & T. Co.
743—Reich vs. 2d Av. R. R.
1013—Walker vs. Met. St. Ry.
1012—Asch vs. Met. St. Ry.
712—McKiernan vs. Met .St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3175—Gans vs. William Langenzen Co.
2870—Schuchman vs. Club Stables.
3005—Jardis vs. Wellwood.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—William Munson.
2—James Smith.
3—Joseph Manning, George Ryan, Pleadingre.
4—James Sheehan, George Smith, Frederick Miller.
5—William Roussell, Cesse Cella.
6—Michael Stillman, alias Mischen.
7—Louis Weissman.
8—Joseph Levy.
9—Charles Pierce.
10—Frank Mizera.
11—William O'Brien.
12—Henry Lingsfeld, Henrietta Lingsfeld.
13—Louis Spiegel.
14—Mary Ann Norton.
15—Edward Dwyer.
1—James Jimmerson.
2—Augustus Leonard.
3—Robert Basedow.
5—George Balletto.
6—Grahams Polly.
7—John Mitchell.
8—Francis J. Curran.
9—Pasquale Leggiadro.
10—Joseph Koluski.
11—Albert Thompson.
12—Henry Skelly.
13—Antonia Sembrani.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Cowan for the People.

1—Dennis Harrigan.
2—Jacob Levy.
3—Alexander Levy.
4—George Clifford, Salvatore Lindi.
5—Mary Smith.
6—Joseph Strong.
7—John O'Brien, Petrick McKinney, William Smith.
8—Sophia Lyons.
9—Charles Widmayer.
10—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
11—Salvatore Lindi.
12—Marie Leon.
13—Mamie Gallagher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Herrman, and McCann for the People.

1—Reuben Thomas.
2—Jacob Schwartzburg, Charles O'Connor.
3—John P. Donohue.
4—Frank Alexander, John Scott, alias Lefty Scott.
5—Mary Coles.
6—John Gallagher
7—James Brennan.
8—Charles Eberhardt.
9—Harry Cockley.
10—John Graf.
11—Albert Cook.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph Ronan.
2—James O'Connell.
3—George Cook.
4—Joseph Diaz.
5—Mary H. R. O'Donnell.
6—Daniel Durkin, James McCarthy, Christopher Courtney.
7—James Williams.
8—Louis Bosco.
9—John O'Rourke.
10—Henry Staby.
11—James J. Sullivan.
12—Samuel Voslovsky.
13—Walter Von Erlenbell.
14—Samuel B. Rose.
15—John Warnsganz.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Jones vs. Voorhees—Henry B. Heylman. Matter of Arion Cabinet Company—Charles B. Page. Cohen vs. Callahan—John J. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Coe vs. Hamm—Gilbert M. Speir. Syme vs. Dowling—Roger Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Fierz vs. Fanning—S. L. H. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Sol. Biu Manufacturing Company—Richard J. Rogers. Matter of Arion Cabinet Company—Henry G. Schrenkeisen.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Levy Sobol vs. Abraham Barashick—Levy Sobol.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

158—Donohue vs. Cronin.
160—Seven vs. St. John's Hospital.
161—Flexible Wood Co. vs. Merritt.
162—Dehl vs. Nassau R. R.
164—Van Orden vs. Ledwith.
165—Roby vs. Phyfe.
169—Drake vs. N. A. Suburban Water Co.
170—College Point Savings Bank vs. Vollmer.
172—Litt vs. Wabash R. R.
167—Schnell vs. Met. St. Railway.

Enumerated Day Calendar—

296—Towner vs. B. H. R. R.
392—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
332—Burke vs. Ireland.
334—Matter of Bogert.
338—Alexander vs. Creamer.
434—City of Brook. vs. Nassau R. R.
436—Matter of Rowley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials—Maddox, J. Day calendar.

135—Herman vs. Cohen.
146—Hughes vs. Caslin.
73—Ferguson vs. McCabe.
175—Spindler vs. Spindler.
177—L. I. Brewing Co. vs. McGarry.
182—Krebe vs. Krebe.
184—Tenett vs. Frothingham.
183—Wahr vs. Steingotter.
185—Embury vs. Ellison.
188—Stevenson vs. Carroll.
189—Bland vs. Curran.
194—D'Angelo vs. D'Angelo.
190—Simpson vs. Simpson.
193—Sprague Nat. Bank vs. Wigend.
196—White vs. White.
198—Jackson vs. Jackson.
199—Dickerson vs. Wimpfheimer.
200—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
205—Burwitz vs. Weismantel.
206—Wagner vs. Sommers.
211—Brush vs. Isley.
215—Phillips vs. Jones.
212—Nasel vs. Heintz.
218—F. Ibert Brewing Co. vs. Sweeney.
235—Breeden vs. Hiltman.
219—Herbt vs. Loefler.
221—McAleese vs. McAleese.
222—Ellison vs. Cattus.
224—Croskill vs. Benuche.
234—McMahon vs. McMahon et al

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Dunwell, J. Day calendar.

802—Trapp vs. Bennett
1562—Stein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2801—McCartney vs. Met. St. R. R.
2905—Lent vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2906—Meyer vs. Ferchland.
2067—Goldstein vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2911—Merchant vs. Wagner et al.
2919—Memito vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2920—Leschinsky vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2926—Dowling vs. McDonough.
2927—Klee vs. Doscher.
2931—Hennessy vs. Nassau R. R.
2933—Danenberg & Coles vs. Eigenbrodt.
2940—Leiman vs. Gross.
2941—Rullo vs. Johnson, Prest., &c.
2657½—Toscani vs. McGarry.
2060—Bleving vs. Nassau R. R.
2152—Boxberger vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1859—Czwall vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2114—Ball vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2216—Mueller vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2031—Siegmund vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2664—Hanover vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2428—Coyle vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1920—Chardes vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2442—Victory vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2153—Bonforscha vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1893—Miller vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2747—Spelzza vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1693—Bernard vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1886—Flanagan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1252—Wood vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2150—Dyer vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2223—Hodnett vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1211—Damer vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2500—Compo vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2467—Deegan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2139—Knight vs. Brook. Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2694—Hamilton vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2050—McGee vs. Nassau R. R.
2091—O'Donnell vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2092—O'Donnell vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2272—Kipp vs. Brook Heights R. R.
2273—Olsen vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2317—McKay vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1183—Ellis vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1990—Hallett vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1906—Dezell vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2053—Warzycki vs. Brooklyn City R. R.
1234—Kiernan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2181—Perine vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2184—Perine vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2214—Schoiz vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2071—Hottjer vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2677—Clarkson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2675—Grimm vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2340—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
2366—Angel vs. Catholic Club.
726—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
2198—Murphy vs. Woodruff et al.
1625—Angley vs. Nassau R. R.
2942—White vs. Graham.
2943—Smith vs. Levi.
2945—Manning vs. Harmon.
2946—Casey vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2947—Weeda vs. City of New York.
2946—Casey vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2947—Weeda vs. City of New York.
2948—Miller vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2949—Brandt vs. White.
2950—Kasowsky vs. Bossert.
2951—Dubloso vs. Feron.
2952—Ross vs. Williams.
2953—O'Mara vs. Byrne.
2954—Wood vs. Lowenstein.
2955—Driver vs. Wales.
2956—Marshall vs. City of New York.
2957—Klenle vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2951.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

William Hall, burglary; Carl Nelson, grand larceny; Otto Schult, grand larceny; F. H. Vaughan, forgery. John Rowe, grand larceny; George Donnelly, grand larceny.

COUNTY COURT — Civil Calendar — Part II. — Hurd, J.

240—Geoghagan vs. Frothingham.
285—Myers vs. Rockaway & Canarsie Ry. Co.
2983—Bleving vs. Nassau R. R.
162—Clark vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of Jane Hassel, Patrick Nolan, Mary L. Asten, William A. Haven, Ann McGregor, and William N. Strong.

The accounting in the estate of Abraham F. Hazen.

The estate of Martin Schaeffer.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 50—Will of Henry Schaehrer.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Jenks, J.—Held at the Queens County Court House at Long Island City. Court opens and callendar called at 10 A. M.

2—Mannion vs. Hagen.
7½—O'Donohue vs. Cronin.
10—Phillips vs. Board of Ed., L. I. C.
15—Cordon vs. Bernemim.
17—Savage vs. Gerstner.
18—Bergstrasser vs. Steinway R. R. Co.
20—Schroeder vs. Schrady.
21—Brennan vs. City of New York.
22—Buschmann vs. City of New York.
23—Murphy vs. City of New York.
24—Slatter vs. same.
25—Pennecke vs. same.
27—Leibinger Brewing Co. vs. Lyons.
31—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and Queens Co. R. R. Co.
32—Bannon vs. City of New York.
33—English vs. same.
84—Duffy vs. Relchard.
35—Closs vs. Pachinger.
36—Folster vs. City of New York.
37—Quinn vs. same.
38—Murphy vs. City of New York.
39—Brazil vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
40—Potter vs. N. Y. Baptist Mission Soc.
41—Purdy vs. City of New York.
42—Conway vs. same.
43—Collins vs. Morse Oil and Pharmaceutical Co.
44—Merritt vs. Duryea.
45—Tallen vs. City of New York.
46—Green vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
47—Van Valkenburg vs. Burchell.

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

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The Flag Ship of the Starin Fleet.

23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.

Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room with 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."

Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.

Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.

Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity. Tickets on sale at the dock foot of Cortlandt St.

YACHT RACES.

Tickets for all the Best Boats at COOK'S OFFICES.

Down Town, 261 Broadway.

Up town 1225 Broadway; up-town office will remain open till 10 P. M. until further notice. Both offices will be open at 7:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

OF

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

OF

LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in The City of New York, for the year 1899, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.

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PIANOS.

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105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16. **WHEAT**
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD.
Interest rates for carrying Stocks never to exceed 6 % in any money market.
Branch Offices, 1,300 BROADWAY, Cor. 34th St. / 621 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { *N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.*
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg / 56 WORTH ST. & 29 Thomas St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Geo. F. Dominick, Jr. Blair S. Williams.
Lamont Dominick.
Dominick & Williams,
40 WALL ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Unlisted Securities a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

Office of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York,
September 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, included in the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and in its by-laws, drawings of preferred stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company were duly had, at the office of the company, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, and that two thousand and forty-five (2,045) shares of the preferred stock were drawn for cancellation and thereby retired.

The shares drawn for retirement will be paid for at par at the company's office upon surrender of the certificates affected by the drawing, and new certificates for the remaining shares will be issued in exchange for the certificates so surrendered.

Particulars of the result of the drawing can be obtained on appliion antion.

F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 51 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

NOTICE.

Stockholders in the NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY and holders of Certificates of deposit of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK issued therefor, are hereby notified that the time for surrendering their Certificates to the said Trust Company, paying the assessment of $2.50 per share and the distribution of Common and Preferred stock of the American Linseed Company in accordance with the Circular letter of the undersigned has been extended to October 31st, 1899.

Certificates must be assigned in blank.

W. W. GURLEY, General Counsel.
T. G. McCULLOH, Treasurer.
A. RUGG, Secretary.
Trustee.

Third Ave. R. R. Rights
to subscribe to new stock bought by
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN WITH $25,000 TO $50,000 AND an acquaintance in financial circles, can become interested in a business that will pay him at least $50,000 per year, and where his capital will at all times be under his own control.
CAPITAL, Box 203 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C SCHAEFER
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.:

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange, either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated September 1, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

September 28, 1899.
FURTHER NOTICE.
A majority of the Oregon Short Line Income A Bonds having been received under the above offer of exchange, said offer will terminate on October 16th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall Street, New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.
New York, September 27th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.

Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
LAZ. SPEYER-ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Readjustment Managers.
New York, September 21st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 Broadway.
New York, October 2, 1899.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company's First Mortgage 30 Year 7% Bonds, Due November First, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the PRINCIPAL of the CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR 7% BONDS, MATURING NOVEMBER FIRST, 1899, will be paid on said date at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street. The INTEREST ACCRUED on said date will be paid at the office of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, 13 William Street, New York City.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
By W. G. PURDY, President

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4th, 1899.
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
$2,000 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
700 shs. Sutro Tunnel Co.
100 shs. Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co.
2,000 shs. Synclinal Mining Co.
$5,000 Chic. and Northwestern R. R. Genl. Const. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1947.
$12,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and No. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$20,000 N. Y. Cent. and Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., Lake Shore Coll., 1998.
$4,000 Central City, Neb., 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1908.
$25,000 Adirondack League Club 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1904.
1 Membership Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Franklin Electric Ill. Co. of Sea Cliff.
50 shs. Eldridge & Higgins Co., Columbus, O.
3,000 shs. Marshal Basin Mining Co. (Certf. of Dep.)
35 shs. Messing Land Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.
$5,000 Brooklyn Germania 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Empire Loan and Trust Co. Mtge. Trust 7 p. c. Bds., 1894.
13 shs. Helena and Livingston Smelter and Reduction Co. pfd.
87 shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reduction Co. common.
136 shs. Farwell Consolidated Mining Co.
50 shs. Adams Prospecting Co.
40 shs. Williams Automatic Machine Co.
400 shs. Morning Star Cons. Mining Co.
200 shs. Evening Star Mining Co.
100 shs. Columbian Equipment Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
65 shs. Trow Directory & Printing Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
7 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 Albany & Susqh. R. R. 1st Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$1,000 Midland R. R. of New Jersey 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$8,000 Savannah, Florida & West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
30 shs. Nat. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
20 shs. Mercantile Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust.
$3,000 Richmond Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
86 shs. Manhattan Company.
30 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
2 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
1 share Clinton Hall Asso.
1 share North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Bankers' Trust Co., $100 each (25 shares with privilege.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Warehouse Receipt for 167 bales Sumatra Tobacco, 31 bales Havana Tobacco, and 142 cases Domestic Tobacco (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co., DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3100	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2750	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free, also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund, $144,525.75 of the FIVE and SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1900, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, By E. S. MARSTON, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, September 30th, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next (being the 17th of said month) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 12:00 o'clock noon October 7th, and reopen on the morning of November 6th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 17, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of President and Directors of the Langville Black and Carbon Co. will be held at the office of the Company, Room 102, Times Building, New York City, on the 16th day of October, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
A. G. PAINE, President.

The Plaza Bank.
New York, September 29th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company, will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

National Salt Company.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sept. 28th, 1899.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of NATIONAL SALT COMPANY has this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. to the holders of its PREFERRED STOCK of record Oct. 9th, payable Oct. 16th. The transfer books of the PREFERRED STOCK will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 9th and reopen at 9 A. M. Oct. 16th. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

THE EXPLORATION SYNDICATE
Mills Building, 35 Wall St., New York.
The Board of Directors of this Corporation has this day (Sept. 29) declared the regular quarterly dividend of **$2.50 per share,** payable Oct. 10th. Checks will be mailed stockholders of record.
F. G. CORNING, President.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
32 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.
Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street, New York,
October 2d, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable November 1st, to stockholders of record, at the close of business October 13th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, October 13th, till the morning of Friday, October 20th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Galatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 134th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 27, 1899.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Union Elevated Railroad Company (Chicago)
Coupons due October 1st, 1899, from the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Chase National Bank.
HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1899, will be paid on and after 2d October, 1899, by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William Street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WOOD, HUESTIS & COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided, that the limited partnership of WOOD, HUESTIS & COMPANY, composed of the undersigned, Charles H. Huestis, Lyndon M. Swan, and Edward H. Ladd, Jr., as General Partners, and Cornelius D. Wood as Special Partner, the original certificate of formation of which limited partnership was heretofore filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, is dissolved by mutual consent of said partners before the time specified for its termination in said certificate, and on and after the second day of October, 1899.
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of October, 1899.
CHARLES H. HUESTIS,
LYNDON M. SWAN,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
CORNELIUS D. WOOD.

31 PINE STREET.
New York, October 2, 1899.
We beg to announce that we have formed a copartnership this day, under the firm name of LADD, WOOD & KING, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in Bonds and Stocks and dealing in Investment Securities.
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
LYNDON M. SWAN,
WILLIS D. WOOD,
RUPERT C. KING,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York, Sept. 30th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Clark, Ward & Company is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. P. A. CLARK,
R. H. WARD,
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG.
H. H. CAMPBELL,
F. A. SCHIRMER.
The undersigned will continue the banking and brokerage business from this date under the firm name of
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
at 148 Devonshire St., Boston; 44 Broadway, New York; and 231 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; and under the name of Ward, Armstrong & Co., at 20 Great Winchester St., London, E. C., England.
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG.
R. H. WARD.
F. A. SCHIRMER.
A. W. HALLENBERG.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 2	407,038
To date this year	134,022,468
Corresponding date last year	79,244,605

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 2	$1,249,500
To date this year	$694,333,170
Corresponding date last year	$625,338,830

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@35 per cent., at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	⅞	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf. 1	½	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Spirits	¼	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	¼
Am. Steel H. pf.	½	Nat. L. pf.	½
Canada South.	¾	N. J. Central.	¾
C., C. C. & St. L. pf. 2		N. Y. Air Brake	2
Col. Mid. pf.	1⅝	Pressed S. Car.	1
Del., L. & W.	½	Pullman Car	3½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf. 1		Lac. Gas pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Manhattan Con.	2⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1		Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Steel & Wire. 2		Mex. Central.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	5¾	Missouri Pacific.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf. 1		Nat. Lead.	1
Am. Tobacco	2¾	N. Y. Central.	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	3¼	N. Y. Ont. & West.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Norfolk & West.	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio.	1	Northern Pacific.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Pacific Mail.	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit.	2⅜	Penn. Railroad.	1¼
Central Pacific.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Ches. & Ohio.	⅞	Pitts., C. & St. L.	2¼
Chi. & Alton.	1½	Reading.	2¼
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Southern Pacific	1¼
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Ry.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	4½
Delaware & Hudson.	⅞	Third Avenue.	10
Den. & Rio Grande.	⅝	Union Pacific.	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Un. Pacific pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Leather.	1
Federal Steel.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1¾
Federal Steel pf.	1	U. S. Rubber.	1¼
General Electric.	⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Great. Nor. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Hocking Val. pf.	8	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Illinois Central.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
Int. Paper.	1½	Wis. Cent. w. iss.	½
Int. Paper pf.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	½
Iowa Central.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	3½	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
B'klyn R. T. 5s	1⅜	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s.	
Elgin, J. & E. 1st.	⅛	Stamped.	2
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st.	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.

day business was dull. Spanish fours were firm and American securities were steady.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—Spanish 4s closed today at 71.50.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities activity was confined to a very few issues. The general list was nearly entirely neglected, and most of the day's transactions were in a few specialties, most of which were fairly strong, notwithstanding the generally unfavorable condition of the market. In the face of high rates for money the public remains out of the market, and traders are not inclined these days to take stocks unless they are offered at a sacrifice. Fortunately, there is not much liquidation going on, holders of stocks for the most part being willing to await higher prices, which are confidently expected by most of those who recently bought stocks. It would seem, however, that the number of those who think that present prices are still high have been gradually increasing. For this, no doubt, the continued irregularity, with a more or less general downward tendency, has been responsible. For a long time the bear element in the outside market was very small, but of late it has been growing in importance, and when activity returns it is probable that this fact will have much influence on the course of the market.

ELECTRIC AXLE was the most active issue yesterday. It was traded in to the extent of about 2,500 shares, and advanced from 5½ to 5⅝. It closed at 5⅝ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. It is said that the lighting apparatus recently installed in cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are giving much satisfaction, and much stress is laid by the friends of the stock on the superiority of the Electric Axle Light and Power Company's system over most of the other systems now employed for the lighting of railroad and street railway cars.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred was weak yesterday. On sales of about 500 shares it declined to 65¾, and at the close it was offered at 65, with no bid. The decline in the stock, however, had the appearance of resulting from an effort by certain interests to depress the price of the stock, and if such an effort was really made, it is not surprising that it met with success, for in a market such as yesterday's very little pressure was needed to knock prices down.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold ex dividend yesterday. The opening sale was made at 91, and sales were made later at 91¼. In the afternoon the whole market was unfavorably affected by the very high rates which prevailed in the money market, and apparently for no other reason than that Amalgamated Copper sold at 90¾, and was offered as low as 90⅝. It closed at 90¼ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points for the day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was stronger than Amalgamated. It sold at 11½ and closed at 11⅝ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold at 30¼ and at 30⅜, and an odd lot sold as low as 30. There was much bidding for the stock at 30, and apparently much stock would have had to come on the market to cause the stock to go below that figure. No effort, however, was made to depress the stock, and at the close the bid was advanced an eighth to 30⅜. The preferred stock sold as low as 54¼.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	30⅛	30⅜
New Amsterdam pf	54½	54½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37	38
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	78	79
American Wool Goods	27	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83	83¾
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	79½	82
Distilling Company of America	18½	19
Distilling Company of America pf.	..	56
Electric Axle Light & Power	5⅜	6¼
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	..	42
Havana Commercial	..	22
Havana Commercial pf	..	65
International Pump	..	23
International Pump pf	..	73½
National Gramophone	..	78
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	45¾	46½
National Tube pf., ex div	98	99
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	99¼	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	83	84
Sloss-Sheffield subs	130	140
Sloss-Sheffield	38	40
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	462
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Hose Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	90¼	90¾
American Air Power	35	40
American Cotton	..	..
Arizona Lead	7⅞	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	17⅝	18
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅝
Chicago & Alton subs	109½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	85	90
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	31½	32
General Carriage	30	..
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mexican 5s	99½	100
New England Transportation	8⅞	9⅛
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	18	19
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23¼
St. Louis subs	..	139
St. Louis common when issued	..	32½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	95¼
Tennessee Copper	16	17
Trust Company of America	243	248
*Union Copper	30	35
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¼	13

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & Wes. End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112	..
Columbus (Ohio) Con. 6s	116	118
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
Second Avenue Railroad	94	..
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	104½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	82
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	..	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46½
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	73	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	27	29
New England Gas & Coke bonds	80	81
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	56	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	..	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60½
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas Stock	11⅞	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	78	80
Western Gas	103	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	86
Brooklyn Ferry 6 p. c., with int	96½	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	21
American Typefounders'	54	57
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	114	116
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Local traders who had been confidently counting on a continuance of last week's activity and strength for the copper shares, were sorely disappointed today. An early demand for Butte, which lifted its price to 81—a five-point advance over Thursday's closing—gave them a little hope at the start. But this was short-lived. The people who, a short time ago, would not look at the stock when it was selling in the sixties, were eager buyers of it this morning, only, however, to see it slide back quickly to 75. The talk of rich ore bodies having been found on the property may be true, but it fails of official confirmation. Utah worked off a point to 40, Parrot sold at from 49 to 49½, Arcadian weakened ⅛, to 1⅞. Bingham, on the late favorable advices from the property, was a strong security, and Calumet and Hecla, on a single transaction, was up to 800. The copper "boom" may be coming as is predicted, but to-day's trading certainly furnished little to encourage the expectation of its early arrival.

In the general list Bell Telephone gained 4 points, to 362, in a slight reaction later. Central Oil dropped a fraction, to 23¾. United States Oil was off to 45¾. Pullman gained 3 points, to 176. A heavy business was done in Sugar on the decline, mostly for New York account.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7½	Old Colony	8½	9
Allouez	5⅜	6½	Old Dominion	33	33¾
Arcadian	49½	50½	Osceola	87	87
Arnold	11¾	12	Parrot	47½	48½
Ash Bed	1½	3	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	29	30	Quincy	155	160
Baltic	24½	25½	Rhode Island	6	6½
Bos. & Cr. C. 30	..	..	Santa Fe	12	12½
Bos. & Mon. 340	345	..	Santa Ysabel	12	13
Butte & Bos.	73	76	Shoe	35	35½
Cal. & Hecla	795	..	Tamarack	220	225
Centennial	32⅛	33	Utah Cons.	39	39¾
Franklin	18	19	Washington	2¼	2½
Humboldt	1¾	2⅛	Winona	9	11
Isle Royale	43⅞	44½	Wolverine	42	43
Mohawk	21	23			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	250	260	Cent. Mass.	14½	16
Bos. & Low.	240	..	Cent. Mass. pf.	80	65
Bos. & Me.	199	200	Fitchburg pf.	..	123
Bos. & Prov.	304	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	112	..
Bos. Elev.	106	108	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	116½	..
Bos. Gas 5s	..	86	West End	..	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	361	362	Mex. Tel.	5⅜	6
Chi. Stk. Yds.	141	144	N. Eng. Tel.	..	155
Dom. Coal	49	50	U. S. Oil	45½	46
Dom. Coal pf.	115	116	West'n'se Elec.	47	48
Erie Tel.	112	113	West'n'se Elec. pf.	..	68
Lamson Store	37½	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Metropolitan preferred opened at 70, but sagged off to 69, and closed there. The bonds brought 95½ and the certificates were in demand at 23½ to 25, opening and closing at 24. Industrials were generally neglected.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	..	83
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	..	77
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	..	128
National Biscuit Co.	..	45¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	..	97
Brewing & Malting Co.	..	2
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	..	12
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	..	3¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	..	18
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	..	12
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	..	30
N. Chi. St. R. R.	..	23½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	..	119
South Side El. R. R.	..	98
Lake St. El.	..	130
Lake St. El. trust certificates	..	15⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	..	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

Am. Linseed	..	9⅜
Am. Linseed pf.	..	48
Am. Tin Plate	..	37½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	..	85½
National Biscuit Co.	..	45¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	..	97½
National Carbon	..	20¼
National Carbon pf.	..	82⅜
National Steel	..	50¾
National Steel pf.	..	95
Diamond Match	..	129
W. Chi. St. R. R.	..	119
Chicago Union Traction	..	30¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	..	81

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The Philadelphia market was heavy from start to finish. Prices opened fractionally lower, after which there was a feeble rally, but Cambria Steel failed to sympathize. There was a little more activity in Electric Storage Battery stock than had been shown for some weeks; the price, however, yielded to 120. Union Traction was the only other conspicuously weak spot. Traders helped the decline down to 37⅝, although there was a sprinkling of long stock coming on the market all the time. In the forenoon the coalers were very strong, but London houses were persistent sellers, and when prices in New York weakened the coalers lost their snap, support was withdrawn, and they all sold off, especially Readings.

During the last hour prices were weak in general, very little buying power being evinced, which was due largely to the difficulty experienced in borrowing money. Many of the banks reported being out of the loan market. Trust companies, on the other hand, were better supplied, but held out for 5½@6 per cent., and got it.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23⅝	Penn. Mfg.	27⅝	27⅞
Choctaw	41½	42½	Phila Trac.	95⅝	96
El. Stg. Bat.	120	121	Union Trac.	37¾	37⅞
E. S. Bt. pf.	123	125	U. Gas Im.	157	159
El. Co. of A.	16½	16⅝	Welsb. Lt.	49½	50
Leh. Valley	25⅞	25⅞	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	12½	13	Penn	6¼	6⅜

TAX ON STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Law May Not Be Literally Enforced in Regard to Outside Brokers.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Nathan B. Scott was in the city yesterday in consultation with Col. Frank G. Thompson, the local Internal Revenue Agent, in regard to the collection of the tax on stock transactions under the war revenue law. The rate of taxation established by the law is $2 on each sale of 100 shares of stock. The point has been raised, however, that in purchases of stock through out-of-town brokers or New York brokers who are not members of the Stock Exchange there are really two transactions, one between the broker and his customer and the other between the broker and the Stock Exchange member who executes the order for him. It is argued that in such cases the tax should be $4 per hundred shares, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue now has the matter under consideration. After yesterday's consultation Col. Thompson said:

"I do not think that the collection of the double tax will be ordered, though the Commissioner has not yet arrived at a decision on the question. There seems to be no doubt that under the strict letter of the law the Government is entitled to tax the class of transactions referred to at the double rate, but Attorney General Griggs, to whom other questions arising under the law have been referred, has seemed to be inclined to interpret its provisions liberally and to take into consideration the possible hardships that might result from a too literal enforcement of the war tax.

"If the Government should decide to collect the double tax it would drive all the brokers out of business except the members of Exchanges who execute the orders of their own customers. The decision would be retroactive and the tax would be collected on all transactions of this character that have taken place since the enactment of the law. The back taxes due from brokers in this city alone probably would amount to $5,000,000."

An official ruling on the question is looked for within a few days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 2, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	16	531	Am. Car & Foundry	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	.....
59⅜	61	261	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61	61	−1
42½	43	400	American Cotton Oil	43	43	42⅝	43	−½
93½	95½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
9¼	9⅝	191	American Linseed	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
48	49	313	Am. Linseed pf	49	49¼	49	49¼	−¾
15⅜	16	200	American Malting Co.	15¾	16	15¾	16	+⅞
36	36¼	495	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	37	36	36	−1
86½	87½	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87	88	87	88	+1
5¼	6¾	100	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	+½
48¾	49	3,300	Am. Steel & Wire	50¼	50¼	48½	49	−2
94	95	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95	95⅝	95	95	−⅝
137¾	137⅞	57,795	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142	142⅞	137¾	137⅞	−5¾
98	100	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	.....
38½	38¾	200	American Tin Plate	39	39	38½	38½	.....
85¼	88	365	Am. Tin Plate pf	86	86	85¼	86	−1
117	117¼	19,685	American Tobacco	118	119¼	116¾	117	−2¾
42⅝	43	2,460	Am. Steel & Hoop	43½	43⅞	42½	42½	−⅜
84	84½	610	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	85	85	85	85	+½
48⅜	48¾	6,765	Anaconda Copper	49½	50	48	48¾	−3¼
19⅞	20	2,610	At., T. & S. F.	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	−⅞
61½	61⅝	17,425	At., T. & S. F. pf	62¼	62½	61½	61½	−1¼
48½	49	710	Baltimore & Ohio	49¼	49¼	49	49	−1
68⅛	68¼	1,410	Baltimore & Ohio pf	68⅝	69	68¼	69	−½
88⅞	88½	49,675	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	89¾	90⅞	88	88⅜	−2⅝
14	16	25	Brunswick City	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
52½	53	100	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	+⅜
56½	57	500	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	57¾	58	56⅜	56⅜	−1½
24⅝	24⅝	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	−⅞
128¼	128¾	10,492	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129	129⅝	128¼	128⅜	−1½
91	93	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	92	92	92	92	−1
14⅛	14⅜	3,100	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛	−⅜
80¼	81⅞	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81	81⅞	80	81⅞	+⅝
40⅞	41	1,250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41⅝	42¼	41	41	−1
10	10¼	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅞
		110	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	.....
122¾	122⅞	27,901	Chi., Mil. & S. P., ex d.	123¾	124¼	122¾	123¾	−1⅜
	175	10	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf	176	176	176	176	.....
165½	166	100	Chicago & Northw	165¼	165'	165¼	165¼	−2⅝
110⅜	111	3,670	Chi., R. I. & Pac	111⅜	112	110¾	110⅞	−1⅝
13½	14	390	Chi. Term. Trans	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½	−⅛
42	45	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42	42	42	−2½
54	54½	576	C., C., C. & St. L.	55	55	55	55	.....
98½	99½	175	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	99	99	99	99	+2
54⅞	55	525	Colorado Fuel & Iron	57	57	55	55	−2
21	22½	100	Colorado Midland pf	23	23	23	23	+1⅝
5	5¼	1,200	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
17	19	25	Col. & H. C. & Iron	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	.....
185¼	187	260	Consolidated Gas	185¼	186	185¼	186	−1
40⅜	41	3,085	Continental Tobacco	42	42	40⅞	41	−1⅜
91½	91¾	1,350	Continental Tobac. pf.	92⅜	92½	91½	91½	−1⅜
121½	122	1,072	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	121½	122	−1
187½	188½	2,755	Del., Lack. & West	187	189	187	188	+1
20½	20⅝	1,340	Denver & Rio Grande	21	21	20½	20⅝	−⅜
73	73½	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf	74⅜	74⅜	73½	73½	−1¼
12½	13	110	Efie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
34½	35	1,280	Erie 1st pf	35⅜	35⅝	35	35	−1½
16½	17½	170	Erie 2d pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
42	43	500	Federal Steel	42½	42¾	42	42¾	−⅜
51⅜	52⅛	8,235	Federal Steel pf	52½	52¾	51⅝	52	−1¼
77	77½	1,905	Federal Steel pf	78	78	77	77¼	−1
118	119	100	General Electric	119½	119½	119½	119½	−½
60⅛	60½	1,150	Glucose Sugar Ref.	60⅞	61	60½	60½	−½
105	108	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
161½	163	800	Great Northern pf	163	163¼	163	163	−½
61	61¾	100	Hocking Valley pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	−⅞
111⅜	112	1,125	Illinois Central	112⅜	112⅜	111⅜	111¾	−1
26¾	27	600	International Paper	27½	27½	26¾	26⅞	−1¼
73	73½	100	Internat. Paper pf	73	73	73	73	−¾
12	12½	100	International Silver	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅜
13	13¾	925	Iowa Central	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅜
57	57½	200	Iowa Central pf	57½	57½	57	57	+½
8	9	110	Jack., T. & Gulf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
65	66	1,050	Lacled. Gas	65½	65½	65½	65½	−¾
98	99	100	Lacled. Gas. pf	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	−⅛
20	20	100	Lake Erie & West	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
76	78½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	78½	78½	78¼	78¼	−⅛
76	76⅜	10,525	Louisville & Nashville	77	77¼	76	76	−⅛
106⅜	107	9,190	Manhattan Con	107½	108	106½	106½	−2¼
23⅝	24½	900	Met. St. Ry. Co.	24	25	24	24½	+⅛
194½	194¾	5,280	Met. Street Railway	194⅜	196	194½	194½	−2
13⅜	14	900	Mexican Central	14⅛	14¼	14	14	−⅛
4⅞	5½	1,500	Mexican National ctfs.	5	5	5	5	.....
38	38¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38	38	−¼
43	43⅝	1,910	Missouri Pacific	44¼	44¼	43⅜	43⅝	−⅝
44	45⅜	50	Mobile & Ohio	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
45	46	650	National Biscuit Co.	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	−1
28¼	29½	160	National Lead Co.	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	28¾	+⅛
110	112¼	160	National Lead Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	−1
	2¼	900	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	.....
50½	51¼	560	National Steel	51	51	50¾	50¾	−¼
118½	119¼	1,510	New Jersey Central	119	120¼	119	119½	+⅛
164	166	100	N. Y. Air Brake, ex d.	165	165	165	165	+2
133	133½	2,600	New York Central	134	134	133	133	−1⅝
213	218	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214	214	.....
32	33	10	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
24¼	24¼	3,505	N. Y., Ont. & West	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¼	−⅜
22¾	23	1,850	Norfolk & West	23½	23⅞	22¾	22¾	−1⅝
67⅜	67½	1,965	Norfolk & West. pf	68	68	67½	67½	−1¼
12½	12⅝	2,500	North American	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	.....
50⅜	50⅞	9,410	Northern Pacific	51½	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝	−⅝
73⅜	73⅝	1,960	Northern Pacific pf	74½	74⅝	73⅜	73½	−⅝
75	77	17	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
39⅜	41	575	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	40	40	−½
130¼	130½	1,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	131	131	130¼	130¼	−1¼
107⅜	108	8,580	People's Gas, Chicago	109	109⅝	107⅝	108	−2
72¼	74	200	P. C. C. & St. L.	72⅞	72⅞	72¾	72¾	−2¼
55	55½	200	Pressed Steel Car	55	55½	55	55½	+1
88	88½	50	Pressed Steel Car pf	88	88	88	89	.....
175½	176	819	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	173	176¼	173	176½	−3½
20½	21¼	875	Reading	21	21	20¾	20¾	−⅞
56⅝	57	13,000	Reading 1st pf	58	58¾	56⅝	56⅝	−1½
30½	31	2,470	Reading 2d pf	31¾	32¼	30¾	30¾	−1
26¼	26½	750	Republic Iron & Steel	27½	27½	26¼	26¼	−1½
70	71	210	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	71	71	70	70	−2½
13½	15	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	14½	14	14	14	−1½
10⅜	11	350	St. L. & San Fran	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	−¼
36¼	37	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36⅛	36⅜	36¼	36¼	−¼
15	15	400	St. Louis Southw	15	15	14¼	14¼	−¾
31	34½	1,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	35¾	35¾	34¼	34¼	−1¼
36¼	36⅝	16,610	Southern Pacific	37¼	37¼	36¼	36¼	−1½
11¼	11⅜	2,250	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	−⅝
50	50½	4,000	Southern Railway pf.	51	51	50¼	50¼	−⅞
6¼	7	250	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅜
111⅝	111¾	5,520	Tenn. Coal & Iron	110	111½	109	111½	−4¼
18⅜	19	100	Texas Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
150	150	300	Third Avenue	160	160	150	150	−10
29½	30	300	Union Bag & Paper	30	30	29½	29½	.....
78½	81⅞	20	Union Bag & Paper pf.	82	82	82	82	.....
42½	42⅝	11,222	Union Pacific	43	43⅜	42½	42½	−⅛
75⅜	75⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rangeley Apartment House Sold—Other Sales and Leases—No Business at Auction.

Frank R. Sharrott, in connection with W. Wallace Detrick, has sold for the Leopold Kahn Company the seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, known as the Rangeley, 100 by 87.6, for about $275,000. The Rangeley will be under the management of Mr. Detrick.

W. Wallace Detrick, in connection with Frank R. Sharrott, has sold for T. B. Shoaff the following houses: 2,307, 2,309, and 2,313 Seventh Avenue; 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 352 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and 375 Manhattan Avenue, and the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for about $112,000.

Janpole & Werner have sold to Charles Wynne the five-story brick flat 67 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

G Tuoti & Co. have sold for Christian Hammel the property 147 Sullivan Street for $28,000, and have leased for Gustav Schumann 311 East One Hundred and Sixth Street for ten years for $10,800, and for Simoh Epstein and Meyer Solomon 160 West Houston Street for three years for $9,000.

John N. Golding reports the following leases: For J. L. B. Mott to Dr. J. A. Blake, 601 Madison Avenue; also, for Eugene Van Rensselaer, 110 East Thirtieth Street, to Benjamin Orne; also, for H. S. Ely & Co., 14 West Forty-fifth Street; also, for William Hall Browning and John H. Watson, Jr., 59 West Forty-sixth Street, for three years; also, for Mrs. Margaret Catlin, 343 Madison Avenue, to a Dr. Ferris; also, for H. R. Fairfax, to R. M. C. Lord, 34 East Forty-ninth Street, for five years; also, for L. S. Lumley, the basement of 535 Fifth Avenue, to the Postal Telegraph Company, for three and one-half years.

The executors of the estate of Henry Schubart have announced the sale at auction of what is perhaps the most valuable piece of unimproved real estate north of One Hundred and Tenth Street. The property, which will be offered by Auctioneer Goldsticker, consists of the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets. This plot, which has been in the possession of the seller's family for sixty years, consists of ten lots, being 125 feet in depth on either street.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

Sophia R. C. Furniss, as trustee, transferred yesterday to Joseph Hamershlag, for an expressed consideration of $220,000, the plot running through from One Hundredth to One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, and fronting 225 feet on either street. Mortgages for $190,000, covering the property, made by Mr. Hamershlag, in favor of Miss Furniss, as trustee, were also recorded.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 118 and 120 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 30 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $27,660.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 61 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 255 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,218; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Burt, Jr., referee, 605 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98, three-story brick and frame tenement on rear of lot. Due on judgment, $4,394.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Main Street, west side, 50 feet north of Cross Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, 46 by 45 and 25; Mary C. Burke of 2,881 Third Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsleidel, architects; cost, $3,500.

Fillmore Street, west side, 150 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; J. and A. Galm, owners; A. Anderson, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Willis Avenue, for five five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 82; Gaines & Roberts of 763 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, for six five-story-and-basement brick flats, 27.1 by 84.9; R. Weinstein of 167 East Ninety-first Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $120,000.

Main Street, south side, 200 feet east of Westchester Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 12 by 26 and 18 by 14; Robert J. Howe of 991 Boston Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of Freeman Street, for three three-story frame tenements, irregular sizes; J. C. Cocker of 850 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

Havemeyer Road, south side, 175 feet west of Long Island Sound, for a two-story frame stable and barn, 88 by 58; C. P. Huntington of 2 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 280 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a one-story iron office, 10.6 by 18; estate of J. S. Cram of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; C. A. Miller, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Henry Lockmiller, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

No. 710 East Fourteenth Street, to a one-story brick boiler room; Eagle Pencil Company, owner; Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $250.

No. 300 Goerck Street, to a five-story and cellar brick bakery and tenement; Tobias Cohn, premises owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 300 Lafayette Place, to an eight-story brick office, stores, and lofts; William H. Burgess of Oyster Bay, L. I., owner; Robert T. Lyons, architect; cost, $300.

No. 114 Franklin Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of L. Stiefel of 18 Walker Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 97 Washington Street, and 21 Rector Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Ameen A. Shibley of 204 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 100.8x100; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to John C. Barth 10,000

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Bush St, 22.2x97.11x21x91; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Annie Matthies 5,150

ARTHUR ST, s e s, Lots 1,029 and 1,021, map of Laconia Park, 50x102 to Briggs St x w 52.8 x n 118.10; John M. Leahy to H. Prescott Beach 1

BAXTER ST, 22, w s, 24.11x117x25x117; Dominic Gaussa and another to Giambatista Gauzza 1

BRADHURST AV, n e corner 150th St, 99.11x138; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Myer Hellman 1

BROADWAY, 2,489, w s, 18.4x100; Robert A. Henck to Charles H. Gerdes 1

CANNON ST, 90, e s, 25x100; Peter Hertz to Aaron Gottlieb 19,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 62d St, 100.5x100; Euphemia D. Russell and another, executors, to Philip H. Dugro, ½ part 60,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 62d St, 100.5x100; Charles E. Dusenberry and another, executors, to H. Dugro, ½ part 60,000

CHERRY ST, 125, s s, 16.8x62; Sarah I. Kent to Elizabeth J. Riordan and others. 1

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186, e s, 53.2x54x70x100; Amelia Glass to Samuel Wacht and another 66,000

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161, 56.10x77.7x69.7x77.10; Michael O'Hanlon to William Wetterer 1

DIVISION ST, 259, s s, 20.6x42; Joseph Rothstein to Meyer Chapowky 8,250

EASTBURN AV, w s, 100 ft n of Walnut St, 50.7x100; Mary A. Hurley to Edward Regenhard 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Fannie Firnski, executrix, to Max Iseman 7,500

HENRY ST, s w corner of Jefferson St, 20.1x100, ½ part; Nathan and Carrie Marcus to Joseph S. Marcus 14,000

HENRY ST, 188, n s, 24.1x87.6x24.2x87.6; Louis Nieberg to Rachel J. Brown 1

JACKSON ST, 1 and 332 and 334 Henry St; Fannie M. Constable to Bernard Galewski 1

JAMES ST, 48, e s, 20.2x61.2x20x60.9; 50, e s, 20.9x63x20.7x63; Augustus Sbarboro to Nicholas T. Brown 1

MADISON ST, s s, Lot 426, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100, ½ part; Nathan Marcus and wife to Joseph S. Marcus 5,000

MADISON AV, 1,714, w s, 16.6x70; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Max Litowich. 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 133d St, 19.11 x80; #107th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; also gore on rear; Max Chisling to Jacob Antopolsky 1

MADISON ST, 323, 20.9x73.10; Mary Colby to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

MADISON ST, 325, n s, 20.11x73.8; Theresa Millar to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

MADISON ST, 327, 456 West, 25x98.9; Mary Lyons to Leonard L. Chapuy 1

MADISON ST, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 20.9x73.11x20.11x73.11; John Overbeck to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

MANHATTAN AV, 28, w s, 27x99.11; John K. McAfee to Robert Harris 1

NELSON AV, e s, 150.5 ft n of 164th St, 25x68.3x25.2x67; Joseph H. Jones to Leonard L. Chapuy 1

PITT ST, 60, 25x100; Annie Goldberg to Eva Goldberg 1

PITT ST, 60, 25x100; Eva Goldberg to Annie Goldberg 1

POTTER PLACE, n s, 850 ft w of unnamed st, 25x100; Lizzie Rudolph to Tobe Kleinberg 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 115.5 ft n of Freeman St, 17.9x101.5x13.11x102.7; Ole H. Olsen to Inga M. Olsen 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 54.7 ft n of 140th St, 27x105.9x27x103.10; Gustav P. Helfrich and wife to Henry Dreyer 100

UNION AV, w s, 133.4 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x54.4x17.9x65.2; Samuel Cowen to Rachel Reiter 4,500

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 88.10 ft s of Perry St, 19.7x66x10x70.8; Belle V. Raymond to Robert E. Creasey, ½ part 5,000

WATER ST, 394, n s, 20x41.1x20x40.1; Simon P. Flannery to Alfred Thornburn 1

2D AV, 1,432, 15.5x100; Katie Kramer to Samuel Steiner 13,500

3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 25x99.6x54.9x100; Elias Feldman to William W. Vaughan 10

8TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 25.3x100; Alexander McDowell to Annie Leasenfeld 1

3D ST, n w corner of Thompson St, 25.3x100.4x26.9x109.3; Robert W. Tailor, executor, to Edward Judson 30,000

4TH ST, 378, s s, 164.7 ft w of Lewis St, 18.9x95; Gabriel Salomon and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and others, 1-6th part. 1,350

4TH ST, 378, s s, 164.7 ft w of Lewis St, 18.9x95; Theresa Salomon to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 1-24th part 338

5TH ST, s s, 124 ft w of Avenue D, 22x95; Joseph Frank to Sabina Price 15,500

8TH ST, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 20.8x69.10; Louisa Fischer to Adolph Weiss. 10

13TH ST, 352 East, 21x103.3; Maria Reilly to Jacob Rieger 1

14TH ST, 211 East, 29x103.3; Charles H. Merrill to Gertrude S. Work 1

32D ST, 33 West, 25x98.9; Elizabeth L. W. Stevens to Michael J. O'Shaughnessy 75,500

35TH ST, 105 East, 18.9x98.9; Francis K. Pendleton to Gertrude W. Brown 100

40TH ST, 436 to 440 West, 75x98.9; Mabel Suydam to Mary Lyons 100

40TH ST, 440 West, 25x98.9; Mary Lyons to Walter L. Bogart and another 10

40TH ST, 436 West, 25x98.9; Mary Lyons to Isabelle L. Dandridge 1

40TH ST, 438 West, 25x98.9; Mary Lyons to Reginald S. Jaffray 1

49TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 51.3 x100.5; Henry Brunjes to Gustav L. Morgenthau 100

52D ST, 318 West, 16.8x100.5; Thomas J. Daley to Daniel and Lily Sinclair 14,000

57TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Ella S. Conkling to Annie Evans 31,000

61ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, to James Marsh 28,000

71ST ST, n s, 338 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Ludwick Polacek to Joseph Benes 18,250

82D ST, s s, 316.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x85.9; Eugene M. Helmerdinger to Minnie Helmerdinger $1,500, $2,400

85TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of Avenue B, 16.6x102.2; Joseph Klee to Henry Gundlach and another 100

85TH ST, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, 37.4x102.2; Annie L. Bahn to Henry Gundlach and another 100

91ST ST, 330 East, 25x100.8; Henry Gundlach and another to Joseph and Wilhelmine Klee 100

91ST ST, 332 East, 25x100.8; Henry Gundlach and another to Annie L. Behn. 100

92D ST, 302 East, 20x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Francis Hillenbrand 10

96TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 50x100.11; William F. Wright to William Rankin. 1

97TH ST, s s, 433.4 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x100.11; Edward Bloch to Julia Howe. Exchange

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 225x100.11; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, trustees, to Joseph Hamershlag. 110,000

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 225x100.11; Sophia R. C. Furniss, trustee, to Joseph Hamershlag 110,000

106TH ST, 67 East, 25.2x100.11; Louis Werner to Charles Wynne 20,100

113TH ST, 10 West, 25x100.11; George Engel and wife to Henry Engel and wife. 1

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; John C. Borges to Matthias Antony 100

118TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.11; Gabriele Valente to Henry W. Mayer and another. 1

119TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Edward Dougherty to Nettie Frerichs 1

120TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Julia Howe to Edward Bloch ..... Exchange

123D ST, 133 East, 18x100.11; Florence W. Kehoe to John J. Sullivan 1

129TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Matilda Bertmann to Michael Feeny 100

133D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary L. Shear to Louise B. Quackenbos 1

133D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Trinity Av, 25x100; Catharine M. Mathews to Moses Cowen 1

135TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Jere C. Lyons to Thomas S. Ollis. 48,524

159TH ST, n s, 172 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Samuel B. Goodale and another, executors, &c., to Carl Hulster 14,500

159TH ST, n s, 172 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Charles D. Ogden to Samuel B. Goodale and others, executors and trustees 1

173D ST, 513 West, 18x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Anna V. S. Raynor. 100

Recorded Leases.

ALLYNE John W. and another, to Jacob Snuer; Prince St, 130, 2 8-12 years 1,350

COHEN, Isaac, to Elias Abrahams; Avenue D, n e corner 4th St, 3 years 4,350

GABAY, Henry G., to the American Woolen Company; Franklin St, 143, 145, and 147, 3 years 14,000

GILBERT, William T., to Abraham Neufield; Delancey St, 142 and 144, 3 years. 960

GILBERT, William T., to Abraham Neufield; Suffolk St 89, 4 years 600

HAAS, Katherina, to Annie T. Higgins; 9th Av, 441, 21 years 690

LANDON, Edward H., to Theodore M. Roche; Centre St, 104, 1 year, 10 Helmerdinger $1,500, $2,400

PEACOCK, Margaret, to Michael Borgaro; 169 7th Av, and 164 West 20th St, 5 years 1,800

PEYSER, Adelaide and another, to Adelina Sassano; 2d Av, 2,160, s e corner of 111th St, 9 years 2,558

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTEN, Joseph H., to Johanna Hutter; 77th St, n s, 235.9 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 5,000

BEHN, Annie L., to Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch; 332 East 91st St, 3 years. 3,500

BENES, Joseph, to Ludwick Polacek; 71st St, n s, 338 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 2,750

BICKELHAUPT, Marie, to Gottlob Brenzenger and wife; Union or 162d St, s s, 140 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 3,000

BROKSTAVER, Peter, to George Stark; Park Av, n w corner of 98th St, 3 months 8,250

BROWN, Nicholas T., to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, n w s, 45.7 ft n e of New Bowery, 5 years 12,000

BROWN, Rachel J., to Louis Nieberg; Henry St, n s, 47.7 ft e of Jefferson St, installments 5,000

BRUMER, Abe, to Israel Tarlovski; 270 and 272 Monroe St, 1 part, 5 years 10,000

CHAPUY, Leonard L., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; Nelson Av, e s, 150.5 ft n of 164th St, installments 4,500

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to John Harney; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years. 28,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Nelson D. Stillwell; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, demise 775

DREYER, Henry, to Gustav P. Helfrich and wife; 300 St. Ann's Av, 2 years. 5,500

DROUGHT, Julia, to Henry A. Renkauff; Morris Av, s w corner of 176th St, ¼ year 1,350

DUGRO, Philip H., to Euphemia D. Russell and another, executors, &c., and others; Central Park West, n w corner 62d St, 1 year 100,000

EDGAR, George and Thomas C. and others to John H. Low; Central Park West, s w corner, 48th St, installments. 50,000

EVANS, Annie, to Ella S. Conkling; 47th St, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 6,794

FROHMANN, Morris and Celia, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, e s, 40 ft n of 45th St; also 45th St, n s, 65 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 15,500

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Fannie M. Constable; 1 Jackson St and 332 and 334 Henry St, 3 years 80,000

GAUZZA, Giambatista, to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, City of New York; 240 Mulberry St, 5 years 20,000

GAUZZA, Giambatista, to Henry De F. Weekes; 22 Baxter St, 3 years 8,000

GAUZZA, Giambatista, to Henry De F. Weeks; 240 Mulberry St, 3 years 6,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to Mark Blumenthal; 85th St, s s, 131.6 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years 5,200

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Sophia R. C. Furniss, trustee, &c.; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 45,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Sophia R. C. Furniss, trustee, &c.; 101st St, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 50,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Sophia R. C. Furniss, trustee, &c.; 100th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 50,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Sophia R. C. Furniss, trustee, &c., 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 45,000

HANSEN, Louise W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 52.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years 19,000

HARRIS, Robert, to John K. McAfee; 23 Manhattan Av, installments 8,000

HATTENBACH, Rachel, and Joseph Marx, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 440 East 66th St, installments 1,000

HELLMAN, Myer, to American Mortgage Company; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 150th St, 1 year 3,000

HELLMAN, Myer, to American Mortgage Company; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 150th St, 1 year 21,000

HULSTER, Carl, to Samuel B. Goodale and another, executors, &c.; 159th St, n s, 172 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 12,000

ISAACS, Louis, to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c; 349 West 122d St, 5 years 10,000

JUDSON, Edward, to Robert W. Taller, executor, &c.; 3d St, n w corner of Thompson St 3 years 25,000

KAUFFERMANN, Ernest, to Blanche Marcoso; 141st St, s s, 134.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 7,000

LYONS, Mary, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 438 West 40th St, 3 years 10,000

LOEW, Edward V., Jr., to John J. Wysong and others, trustees; 112th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 5 years 50,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 325 and 325 Madison St, 1 year 22,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 323 and 325 Madison St, 1 year 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to John Overbeck; Madison St, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 2 years 18,250

LYONS, Mary, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 436 West 40th St, 3 years 10,000

LYONS, Mary, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 440 West 40th St, 3 years 10,000

MARTIN, Howard, and August Fieck to Robert F. Sieffert, 163d St, n s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, installments 2,000

MARTIN, James, to C. Grayson Martin; 61st St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year. 2,000

MARTIN, James, to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee; 61st St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 25,000

MATTHIES, Annie, to Herman Mundheim; Anthony Av, s w corner of Bush St, 5 years 4,500

MORGAN, William M., to East River Savings Institution; 185 Duane St, 1 year. 11,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; 49th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year 40,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Ronald K. Brown; Bathgate Av, e s, 52 ft n of 181st St, 3 years 5,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Albert Oppenheim; 1,442 Avenue A, 1 year 3,000

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Ruth Livingston; 95th St, s s, 202.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 25,000

POINTZ, Alice A., to Joseph J. Corn; 160 and 134 East 119th St, 3 years. 1,000

PRICE, Sabina, to Amelia A. Fassitt; 5th St, s s, 124 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years. 12,000

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Ruth Livingston; 95th St, s s, 220.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 22,000

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Maria M. Baltz; 95th St, s s, 252.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 25,000

RENNERT, Franz, to the German Savings Bank; 89th St, s s, 148.4 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 10,000

RIEGER, Jacob, and Maria Reilly; 13th St, s s, 86 ft w of 1st Av, installments. 1,000

ROGGENKAMP, August, to Robert W. Cooper; 176th St, s s, 50 ft e of Fleetwood Av, 3 years 1,000

SCHAWE, John C., to James W. Golden; 80th St, n s, 197 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 5,500

SHEWELL, Elizabeth A., to William A. Martin, Jr.; 160 West 66th St, 1 year. 1,000

SINCLAIR, Daniel and Lily, to Thomas J. Daley; 318 West 52d St, 3 years 3,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to the East River Savings Institution; 3d Av, s e corner of 148th St, 49.10x48.11 to Willis Av, 5 years 60,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Samuel Steiner; 3d Av, s e corner of 148th St, 1 year 7,500

STEINER, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,432 2d Av, 3 years. 7,500

STRAUSS, Clara, to Abram E. Bamberger, guardian, &c.; Madison Av, n e corner of 112th St, 3 years 20,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to the Armstrong & Bolton Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, secures contract, installments 2,050

WACHT, Samuel, and Abraham Hymanson, to Katherine E. Cropper, 182 and 184 Clinton St, 5 years 30,000

WACHT, Samuel, and Abraham Hymanson, to William H. Haldane; 186 Clinton St, 5 years 20,000

WALDECK, Henry, to Harry M. Reiss; 2,454 2d Av, 3 years 8,000

WEISS, Adolf, to Louisa Fischer; 8th St, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years. 3,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to Augustus Van Cortlandt $12,000

GOLDEN, James W., to Edward F. Browning 5,500

HUTTER, Leopold, to Benjamin I. Weil. 1,000

MANNING, William D., to William H. Hall 1,200

OLENDORF, Charles D., to William Wetterer 5,000

PROWITT, Henry M., to Leonard R. Kipp. Nom.

REDMAN, William F. B., to Andrew Nelson ..... Nom.

RUSH, Thomas E., to John Wetterer. Nom.

RUSH, Thomas E., to Peter S. Obel. Nom.

SCHMIDT, Lena, to Louise Gates. Nom.

SHEAR, Mary L., to Louise B. Quackenbos 1,500

SHEAR, Mary L., to Louise B. Quackenbos 2,500

SHEAR, Mary L., to Louise B. Quackenbos 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Clarence A. Lent and Orison Dickinson, owners; Lynch & McElwen, contractors. 208

AVENUE A, 1,325; Joseph Goldstein against Frank R. Lewin, owner; Harry L. Rosenbaum, contractor 55

KELLY, Simon, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x133; Bell Brothers against Elizabeth McKinlay, Andrew Mayer, Michael Cowen, and Louis Reiter, owners and contractors 442

MADISON AV, 926; James J. Markey against Matilda Hayes, owner; F. D. Whiting, contractor 362

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 95x100; Joseph Janka against Mrs. Frank B. Walker, owner and contractor. 108

16TH ST, 10 and 12 West; Wotherspoon & Son against Society of the New York Hospital, owner; P. F. Fitzgerald, contractor 77

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West; F. D. Shaper & Co. against the Imperial Realty Company and another, owners and contractors 95

97TH ST, 302 West; the Higgins Heating and Ventilating Company against Mrs. E. S. Bauman, owner and contractor. 92

122D ST, 254 to 258 West; Wotherspoon & Son against Marcus Hoffberg, owner; J. J. Fleming & Son, contractors 131

134TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Abeel Brothers against Theodore Wegener, owner; F. L. Theodor Wegener, contractor 250

150TH ST, n e corner of Morris Av, 43.5x100; the Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against William P. Kirk, owner; Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor 613

152D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x100; Duncan C. McKinlay against Elizabeth McKinlay, owner; Andrew Mayer, contractor 331

152D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x100; Timothy Flood against Holmes & Smith, owners and contractors. 289

150TH ST, n e corner of Morris Av, 43.5x100; the Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against William P. Kirk, owner; Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor 66

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner 96th St, 100.11x99.8x101.9x86.8; Thomas F. Hagan against Charles La Grassa, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. Daly.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 150 ft s of 156th St, 25x115; Julius Figlinolo against Sarah Hassard and Robert Isele, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wager & Acker.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 110 ft e of Prospect Av, 19.11x92x21.11.84.11; Mary A. Newell against George E. Fowler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.

13TH ST, s s, part of Lot 1,034, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Sarah A. Briggs against William Garrett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Gorham.

29TH ST, 151 East; also 145 East 29th St; Mary A. Benedict against Caroline A. Phyfe and others, (partition;) attorney, George V. Brower.

193TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of 4th Av, (widened,) 12.6x100.11; City Real Estate Company against Louise Weber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

119TH ST, s s, 289 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee, &c., against Joseph K. E. Poynton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ERNEST WETTERER.—Deficiency judgment for $19,960 was docketed yesterday against Ernest Wetterer, in favor of John C. Barth, growing out of the sale of property at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

ARION CABINET COMPANY.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has granted a final order dissolving the Arion Cabinet Company, whose factory was at 501 to 507 West Fiftieth Street, and appointed Henry G. Schrenkeisen receiver. The liabilities are $4,397 and assets $6,196. The capital stock is $20,000.

SOBOL & BARASHICK.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Levy Sobol receiver of the assets of the firm of Sobol & Barashick, manufacturers of children's cloaks and jackets, at 413 Broome Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Sobol against his partner, Abraham Barashick. The latter began business in this line four years ago, and Mr. Sobol became a partner on May 1, 1898, and in the trade was regarded as the capitalist of the firm.

SOL-BLU MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Richard J. Rogers receiver of the Sol-Blu Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of a soluble wash blueing, at 34 Murray Street, on the application of Mr. Rogers, S. F. Taylor, and several other Directors. The liabilities are $4,414 and nominal assets $4,294, of which $2,250 are formulas and the balance principally of merchandise, machinery, fixtures, and accounts. The capital stock is $5,000. A judgment for $2,545 was obtained against the company on Sept. 15 by William J. Rogers.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MRS. AMELIA HEYMAN.—Mrs. Amelia Heyman, manager at 263 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,000 and nominal assets, consisting of furniture, paintings, and bric-à-brac, valued at $3,000, but which are covered by a mortgage of $3,000 and cash in a savings bank, $5. Of the liabilities, $5,000 is on account of indorsing notes for her husband, Frederick Heyman, who was formerly a manufacturer of skirts and wrappers at 152 Wooster Street, and for guaranteeing merchandise sold to him. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 12 last.

HOMER J. BEAUDET.—Homer J. Beaudet, builder, of 41 Wall and 132 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $333,607 and no available assets. He has office furniture, $35, and several judgments aggregating $33,555 against persons, but he considers the judgments worthless. Of the liabilities, $130,000 is guaranty on bond, $93,000 possible liability as an officer of the Knickerbocker Realty and Improvement Company, and $18,000 as an officer of the Victoria Hotel Company. The balance of the liabilities are principally old debts for materials supplied to him in his building operations. Mr. Beaudet has been identified with the building line for twenty-five years, and got into difficulties about eight years ago. Since then he has been connected with a number of companies which were engaged in building and real estate operations. He was formerly President of the Yonkers Land and Improvement Company, President of the Queens County Brewing Company, Secretary of the New York Building and Improvement Company, and prominent in the management of the Knickerbocker Realty and Improvement Company and the Victoria Hotel Company. He lives at Weston, N. J.

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Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday the first name being that of the debtor:

BELL, William R., Jr.—Theodore Kilian and another	573
BREEN, Edward—The Crandall & Godley Company	28
CAMPIGLIA, Pasquale—S. Neuenetzger	30
COEN, Chery, Fils—Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	393
DONOHUE, Anna—M. Veith	42
FERBER, Max—Clarence Davis, costs	18
FERBER, Max—Samuel Davis, costs	18
HAGAN, Winifred—Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company	250
HAMILTON, Thomas J.—C. S. Holland	74
KRAFT, Julius—V. Hagan	553
KUROWITZ, Harry—R. Simon and another	68
LEVENSTEIN, Abraham—J. M. Alexander, costs	25
LEWIN, Julius—J. E. Linde Paper Company	139
LEVY, Nathan, alias Nathan Lieber; also David Stern—J. H. Werbelovsky	149
MAAS, Henry—J. M. Lemhardt	88
MATTISON, Mary E., and Sarah A. Seager—F. H. Leggett and others	86
McGRATH, John—Equitable General Providing Company	80
MOLLOY, Maud E.—Henry O. Clark, executor, &c	313
MOONEY, Harry E.—J. H. Burnham and another, trustee &c	1,387
MURRAY, Michael—S. J. Park and others	144
NAGLE, John E.—John F. Betz	255
O'LOUGHLIN, Edward—William H. Bannister, Jr	303
OTTIWELL, John E.—S. Schey and another	241
ROEDER, Albert B.—John C. Elsele and another	482
ROTHWELL, Thomas C.—Globe Security Company	35
STAMPER, Louis—B. J. Ludwig	83
SHANLEY, Frank—Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company	50
SCHARSMITH, John E.—Builders' League of New York	25
SCHNEIDER, George J.—Builders' League of New York	24
SCHLESINGER Max, Ignatz Kemp, and Sigmund Fliegman—Herman J

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS commence Monday, Sept. 25th.

Examinations scheduled for Sept. 29th and 30th will be postponed respectively until Oct. 2d and 3d. The University, including the Medical School, will open on Wednesday, Oct. 4th, instead of on Monday, Oct. 2d

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FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

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Association Business Institute,

231 St. and 4th Av., Y. M. C. A. Bld.

Conducted by prominent business men of New York, who take personal interest in all graduates. Students enter at any time. Individual instruction in all commercial studies; exceptional advantages, moderate tuition. Send for prospectus.

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Highest Certificate from the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory, Berlin. STUDIO, 805-806 CARNEGIE HALL. TERMS, $30. TEN FULL HOUR LESSONS.

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15 teachers. 132 West 85th St., near Columbus Av

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GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 and 14 East 49th Street. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

ART EXHIBITION.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF RARE PAINTINGS will open to the public at Academy of Design, 233 Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, Thursday Morning, Sept. 28th, for the benefit of the LOUIS PASTEUR INSTITUTE of Herkimer, N. Y. Daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until further notice. Admission, 25 cents.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD H. ANSPACHER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold H. Anspacher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEONARD DARBYSHIRE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leonard Darbyshire, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH FRIEDRICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Friedrich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES GAULT, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, 1899, the said James Gault was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 12th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 2, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL GITTELSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Gittelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. LOFT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George W. Loft, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said George W. Loft was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Oct. 2, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALFRED R. PAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred R. Page, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN ROGERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Rogers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER SCHUTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Schutt, formerly of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Peter Schutt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Oct. 2, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EUGENE J. SWAN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that Eugene J. Swan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PULASKI TERWILLIGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Pulaski Terwilliger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 2, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Oct. 2, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNIE MULVIHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN W. DECKER, Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Mary Kuhn, Annie Becker, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker,) Jennie Becker, Ella Becker, Bertha Regal, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, John P. Lucignanie, otherwise called John Schwenn, individually and as executor of the will and testament of Julius Schwenn, deceased; and Sophie Lucignanie or Schwenn, wife of said John P. Lucignanie or Schwenn; Henry J. Schumacker, as receiver of rents, issues, and profits, appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated July 20, 1898, in an action in said court in which Julius Schwenn was plaintiff and Wilhelmina Hierhagen and others were defendants; John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 16th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, Bertha Regal, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of September, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on September 15th, 1899.—Dated September 15th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL, Atty. for Plaintiff, 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s19-1aw7wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 104 EAST 52D STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—KATHARINE R. JACKSON, plaintiff, against EDWARD KANTROWITZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

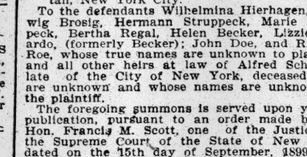
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Fifty-second Street, distant eastwardly fifty-seven feet and six inches from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifty-second Street with the easterly line of the Fourth Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of the Fourth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the middle line of a party wall, eighty feet, more or less; thence running easterly, parallel with the southerly line of Fifty-second Street, one hundred feet and two inches; thence running northerly, parallel with the easterly line of the Fourth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the middle line of a party wall, eighty feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Fifty-second Street, and thence running westwardly along said southerly line one hundred feet and two inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1899.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

52d Street.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements is $12,304.84, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $711.80.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN G. HADDEN, Plaintiff, against CAROLINE HADDEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and being located in Block 516 in Section 2 on the land map of the said borough, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 586, Section 2, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Leroy Street, (formerly Burton Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

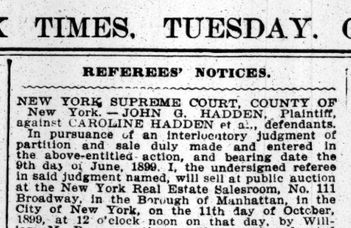
A. J. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

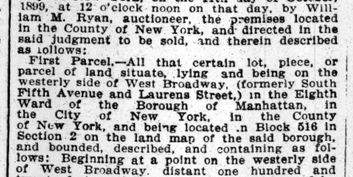
SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.
Houston Street.



SECOND PARCEL.
Leroy (No. 26) Street.



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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDMUND E. MURPHY, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie S. Murphy, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

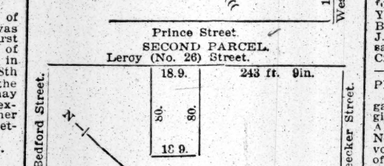
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in Block Number Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, (1,950,) in Section Seven, (7,) on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth (124th) Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-seven (27) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-seven (27) feet and eight (8) inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 352 West 124th Street.

124th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,156.67, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.21, with interest from September 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money paid by the referee, is $910 and interest.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against ABRAM STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

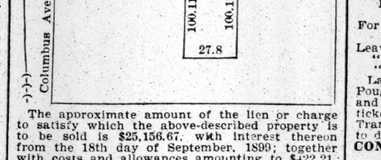
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office and Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

118th Street.



117th Street.

The approximate amount of lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,436.62 with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.25, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $198.43 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, upon which there is due $21 500, with interest from August 1st, 1899, at 5%.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN G. HADDEN, Plaintiff, against CAROLINE HADDEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and being located in Block 516 in Section 2 on the land map of the said borough, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 586, Section 2, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Leroy Street, (formerly Burton Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. J. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.
Houston Street.

SECOND PARCEL.
Leroy (No. 26) Street.

s19-2aw8wTu&F&o10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDMUND E. MURPHY, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie S. Murphy, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece,

OPENING OF THE COURTS

Appellate Division Considers Removal Case Under Charter.

DU MAHAUT, CLERK, ACCUSED

Unusual Proceeding, Which Brings Up the Question of Fees in the District Municipal Courts.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court resumed its sessions yesterday after the Summer vacation. The ordinary work of the October term will not be taken up until to-day.

A special and rather unusual proceeding was before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. It was before Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin. The proceeding was a motion for the removal of Adolphe N. Du Mahaut, Clerk of the Eleventh District Municipal Court of Manhattan, who is charged with failing to turn over $109 in court fees. Assistant Corporation Counsel James Flynn appeared for the Corporation Counsel and Julius W. Mayer appeared for Du Mahaut. This proceeding is brought under Section 1,383 of the Greater New York charter. There were a large number of persons in the court interested in the case.

Justus W. Boyes, a clerk in the Controller's office, was the first witness called. He identified documents connected with the case in hand.

William J. Bell, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, testified that there were changes in a considerable number of cases. Where the rules of the Municipal Justices required that a certain proceeding should be put down as a trial it was put down as an inquest and only 50 cents turned over to the City Chamberlain, when from $2 to $3 ought to have been turned over. Bell stated that he had charged up in all these cases what sums should have been paid. Bell's testimony was a review of a large number of these cases in point.

Mr. Mayer made a statement that, granting Bell's contention, his client was not guilty of infraction of the rules with the exception of an amount of $16.50, which was a mistake. Mr. Mayer asked Mr. Bell:

"Have you examined the accounts of the other clerks?"

"All of them," replied the witness.

"You have found deficiencies in the accounts of others, have you not?"

Mr. Flynn objected to this question, saying that he saw no necessity for asking such a question. Mr. Mayer said that he desired to show the animus of the present proceeding. The Presiding Justice allowed the question, and Bell stated that he had found deficiencies in the accounts of the other clerks.

"Have there been any proceedings instituted against the other clerks?" asked Mr. Mayer.

"Not so far as I know," replied the witness.

Then Presiding Justice Van Brunt asked:

"Has the attention of the Corporation Counsel been called to any other cases?"

"Not so far as I know," answered the witness.

It also appeared that in these cases where the shortages occurred the indorsements of Justice Worcester appeared on the papers stating the cases to be of the nature which accorded with the character of the fees turned over by Du Mahaut. Bell insisted, however, that the rules of the Municipal Justices were different, and that Justice Worcester did not follow the rule that most of the Justices did.

Justice Worcester was then called. He said that the clerk was in a position to know better the character of a case than the Justice. There might be more than one summons issued. In answer to a question from Mr. Mayer about these cases, and what the rules required, Justice Worcester insisted in going into a long explanation of his understanding of the matter, and was promptly stopped by Justice Van Brunt, who asked:

"I understand you to admit that there was a conflict between your entry and the rules?"

"Yes," replied the Justice.

"And the clerk's charge was made in accordance with your entry?" asked Justice Van Brunt.

"Yes."

In response to further questions, Justice Worcester admitted making the indorsements. He said there were no filing cases in court. He reluctantly admitted that many of the records were loosely piled up on the floor.

Mr. Flynn asked if the records could not have been properly kept, even if they were piled up on the floor. At this Presiding Justice Van Brunt showed some irritation, and said:

"We are as much experts as the witness is as to whether accounts could have been properly kept."

Mr. Mayer then moved that the charges against Du Mahaut be dismissed.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt remarked that it would be better if Du Mahaut were called to the stand. Du Mahaut was called. He testified that he was appointed clerk of the Eleventh District Municipal Court on March 12, 1898. There was no judgment docket in which to keep the full records. He had frequently applied for a judgment docket to the city authorities, and they failed to provide him with one. He was appointed clerk by Justice Davenport, the predecessor of Justice Worcester.

Justice Davenport was a supporter of Gov. Black. There were many of the supporters of the Black faction in the courtroom who sympathized with Du Mahaut and said that Justice Worcester wanted to have Du Mahaut removed so as to appoint Homer B. Wilson. No attempt, however, was made to bring this out in the evidence, though it was at first contemplated.

In his testimony Mr. Du Mahaut said that he was not aware that there were any charges against him until April 3, when he saw something about it in an evening newspaper. He had up to that time received no official communication from the office of the Commissioner of Accounts that he was short in his accounts. On the morning of April 4 he deposited $109 with the City Chamberlain. He did not do this because he thought that the money was due the city.

The witness explained to the Justices that in cases where the amount involved in litigation was $50 and under, $2.50 was paid into the court. In every case 50 cents was paid to the city. Where the amounts involved in the litigation were over $50, then $3 was paid into court. If the plaintiffs won, then $3 or the $2 was repaid to them. All that the city got in those cases and could get was the 50 cents. Du Mahaut said that he was a bonded officer and was responsible to the lawyers when this money was demanded. He had a right to keep this money to await the issue of the case.

This explanation seemed to satisfy the Justices, but a question of Justice Barrett brought out a fact that was not so satisfactory. Justice Barrett asked concerning the fees in some twenty appeal cases in which $2 had been deposited. Du Mahaut gave an explanation which did not seem to explain.

Robert Andrews, assistant clerk of the court, and other witnesses corroborated Du Mahaut in many details. It was also brought out that at the opening of the court Du Mahaut advanced money for the safe that the records were kept in. His salary was $3,000 per annum.

Lawyer Mayer then made a plea for Du Mahaut. He said that a great injustice would be done if Du Mahaut were dismissed with the charge of defaulter hanging over him. The most that could be said against him was that he was a little careless.

Mr. Flynn stated that there had been a great many complaints concerning the carelessness of the clerks in the Municipal Courts and a beginning had to be made in correcting this matter somewhere.

The case was then closed, the court taking the matter under advisement.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Nine Thousand Cases Recorded for Trial Before Juries.

The various parts of the Supreme Court, both Special and Trial Terms, opened for business after the Summer vacation yesterday. Long before 10 o'clock the hall and corridors were crowded with lawyers, litigants, witnesses, and jurors, and the building presented an animated appearance strongly contrasting with that which it wore during the last three months.

About 9,000 cases are listed for trial before juries. The cases on the Special Term calendar number over 4,000, this being an unusually large list. The chief reason for the large increase in the Special Term business is that there has been an abnormally great number of applications by taxpayers to have the assessments on their real and personal property reduced.

Justices Giegerich, Truax, Gildersleeve, Beach, Laughlin, Scott, and Bookstaver presided in Special Terms, Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., and VII., respectively.

Justices McAdam, Fitzgerald, Andrews, Leventritt, Freedman, Bischoff, Smyth, Lawrence, Dugro, MacLean, and Mattice presided in the various Trial Terms, from II. to XII. Trial Term, Part I., which is the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, does not sit during the present term.

Justices Laughlin and Mattice do not belong to the First Judicial Department, but have been assigned by the Governor to New York County, on the application of the Appellate Division, to relieve the stress of business in this department.

Surrogate Varnum sat in the Trial Term of the Surrogate's Court and called a number of contested will cases and set down days for the hearing of testimony on behalf of the proponents and contestants. Surrogate Fitzgerald presided in Chambers and disposed of the admission to probate of a number of uncontested wills.

The greater portion of the morning was occupied in calling the panels of jurors, and the calendars in the various terms of the courts.

Justice Lawrence, who has been in poor health for some time, was warmly congratulated on resuming his duties.

Criminal Court Business.

The Criminal Court Building presented a busy aspect yesterday morning, it being the opening of the Fall term of the various courts, which have been, in the main, closed since the 1st of June. Recorder Goff presided in Part I., General Sessions. The October Grand Jury was sworn in and charged by the Recorder. James W. Dunham was chosen foreman of the jury. Part II. was opened by Judge Newburger, Part III. by Judge McMahon, and Part IV. by Judge Cowing.

NOT A CASE FOR MANDAMUS.

Mr. Pierson's Application to See Gas Company's Books Denied.

J. Fred Pierson, who owns $15,000 in consolidated gold bonds and 75 shares of the preferred stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, applied to Justice McAdam, in Supreme Court, Special Term, for a mandamus to compel the corporation to permit him to examine its books. The company was organized in 1898 by the consolidation of the Equitable, the New York and East River, and the New Amsterdam Companies, with a preferred stock of the par value of $10,000,000 and a common stock of $13,000,000, independently of a large bonded debt secured by a mortgage and deed of trust.

Mr. Pierson was a stockholder in the Equitable company, and consented to the consolidation on the plan by which the scheme was consummated. The application was denied by the Court. Justice McAdam holding that the writ would only be granted when necessary in furtherance of justice, and the mere fact that a gas company formed by the consolidation of other companies had not declared a dividend in fifteen months of existence, and that it had reduced the price of gas to meet competition of other companies, was not alone sufficient ground for compelling it to submit its books to the examination of a single stockholder, who owned but a small fraction of 1 per cent. of its stock to enable him to determine whether or not the company was supplying gas at a loss.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY OF MASTER TOWARD WORKMAN.—The President of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company, which had a contract to place a skylight over the Senate staircase in the Capitol, at Albany, devised plans for the work which provided for a scaffold to be built upon timbers suspended from the iron girders, placed at an incline over the "well hole," by iron rods passing through the girders by means of iron straps, which were to be prevented from slipping by iron clamps placed around and bolted to the girder. The foreman of the construction company who had charge of the erection of the scaffold deemed the clamps supplied for that purpose unnecessary, and omitted to place them in position. While Timothy A. Hatton, who was a laborer employed by the construction company in the erection of the scaffold, was standing on one of the timbers, by direction of the foreman, the strap by which the rod supporting it was fastened to the girder slipped four feet, causing Hatton to fall, sustaining severe injuries. In a suit brought by him against the company for damages for these injuries, evidence was given tending to show that, before he went to work upon the scaffold, all of the rods were in position save one, which he did not see placed, and that it required mechanical knowledge and skill to determine whether clamps were necessary. His complaint was dismissed at the Albany Trial Term, but a reversal and new trial was granted by the Third Appellate Division, which held that the dismissal was an error; that the jury might have found that the defendant's duty to furnish the plaintiff with a safe place in which to work, and with suitable appliances, required it not only to furnish the clamps to the foreman, but to see that they were used, and that the failure of the foreman to use them constituted negligence on the part of the company. The Court held also that the jury might have found that Hatton, not having the mechanical skill necessary to appreciate the necessity of clamps, had been exposed to a hidden peril which he did not assume. Presiding Justice Parker and Justice Merwin dissented.

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RIPARIAN RIGHTS.—William H. Townsend was the owner some years ago of a lot at Milton, N. Y., on a stream emptying into the Hudson River. Winslow M. Bell and A. E. Bell at the same time owned and occupied lands upon the stream just above Mr. Townsend, having a mill for the manufacture of plush. There was a discharge from the mill into the stream twice a day of water used in dyeing cloths. Different colors, pink, red, and green, appeared. A suit by Mr. Townsend in the Supreme Court to restrain the continuance of such use of the stream was first tried in 1891. A dismissal of the complaint was reversed by the late General Term, which ordered a new trial. The case came before the General Term a second time, when it appeared the Trial Judge had refused to find whether or not the use of the water of the stream in question by the defendants was a reasonable one. On the third trial the complaint was again dismissed. The Third Appellate Division recently ordered a reversal of that decision with a new trial, holding, in an opinion by Justice Putnam, that the discharge of this colored water constituted an unreasonable and improper use of the stream, which entitled the lower riparian owner to an injunction restraining its continuance.

Fatally Hurt on the Elevated Road.

Henry Hay, fifteen years old, of 1,352 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, while trying to board a train at the Vanderbilt Avenue station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday morning, fell between the platform and the forward car and received injuries from which he died a few hours later in the Homeopathic Hospital. Hay was employed in a law office in Manhattan and was going to his work

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

SILK SKIRTS.

Basement Salesroom.

Manufacturer's stock of Silk Skirts.

Bayadère and vertical striped, plain colored silk or Moiré

Fancy striped, corded, pinked, pleated or trimmed flounces. Simple or elaborate designs. Colors:—Black and various shades of pink, grey, plum, maroon, brown, green, blue and majenta in light or dark tones,

$3.75, $5.00 and $6.75;

Value $6.00 to $15.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

FINE

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

10-4 Santa Clara $4.50
11-4 " " $5.50
12-4 " " $6.50

A large variety of Wrapper Blankets in new designs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

A RUSH TO PAY TAXES

The First Day's Receipts Estimated at Fully $11,000,000.

CHECKS OF BIG TAXPAYERS

William Waldorf Astor's Assessment $406,896.96—That of the W. H. Vanderbilt Estate, $200,000.

The collection of taxes for 1899 began yesterday, and at the close of business, Col. David E. Austen, the Receiver of Taxes, estimated that the total amount taken in in his principal and branch offices during the day would aggregate fully $11,000,000.

The rush to pay taxes was caused by the desire of property owners to take advantage of the rebate which is allowed to those who pay on or before Nov. 1. This rebate is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of payment and Dec 1, and to those who paid their taxes yesterday it amounted to 98.33 cents on each $100 of taxes paid.

The crush at the office of the Receiver of Taxes began early yesterday morning, and before noon there were fully 1,000 persons in line anxious to get to the cashier's window. Most of these it was explained, were Germans and other foreigners, who feared to trust their checks to the mails. The mail receipts were also exceptionally heavy. When the office closed for the day J. J. McDonough, the Deputy for the Borough of Manhattan, said that over $7,000,000 had been taken in. This, he explained, was over $1,000,000 more than any other one day's receipts in the old City of New York. No definite reports had been received from the other boroughs, he said, though he believed that at least $4,000,000 had been collected in them. The receipts of the office were deposited in the National City Bank last night.

Among the large checks received yesterday were these: William Waldorf Astor, $406,896.96; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, $350,000; W. H. Vanderbilt estate, $200,000; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $75,000; Jay Gould's estate, $30,000; Potter estate, $70,000; George Bliss estate, $100,000; Central Trust Company, $113,000; August Belmont, $75,000; Ogden Goelet estate, $250,000; Lorillard estate, $140,000.

Those who pay their taxes to-day will save 96.66 cents on each $100 of taxes

TAX CASES ADJOURNED.

Counsel representing various litigants against the Tax Commissioners and Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward appeared before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court yesterday, and obtained an adjournment for the filing of the writs of certiorari in all tax proceedings until the first Monday in January. These adjournments apply to the actions in real estate cases. The returns to the proceedings in personal tax cases will be filed on Nov. 1.

UNDERWRITERS SCORE RAMAPO

Representatives of 98 Fire Companies Send a Letter to the Board of Public Improvements.

A general letter denouncing the Ramapo water scheme and signed by representatives of ninety-eight fire insurance companies was forwarded yesterday to the Board of Public Improvements. The letter is as follows:

The undersigned, underwriters of New York, respectfully urge upon your board the immediate laying of pipes, in accordance with the plan and pipe diagram prepared and recommended by ex-Chief Bonner of the Fire Department, for utilizing the harbor water of the two rivers, with the fireboats already provided, for extinguishing fires, flushing sewers, and sprinkling streets.

Mr. Bonner's estimate of the cost of such pipe system for the compact mercantile section known as the "dry goods district" was less than $100,000, and other sections of the city can be provided for at a proportionally low expense. This would afford the cheapest and quickest relief in water supply.

We earnestly protest against other than municipal ownership of the water supply, holding it to be entirely unnecessary. We feel that the attempt to enter into a contract with the so-called Ramapo Company is indefinitely postponing the most practical solution of the water question, viz., the use of the harbor water, from the viewpoint of economy both in time and money.

F. C. Moore, Scott, Alexander & Talbot, D. J. Burtis, Shade & Cobb, Charles A. Shaw, H. E. Bowers, Silas P. Wood, F. H. Way, William Wood, F. O. Affeld, J. J. Courtney, Burke & Brown, B. Lockwood, Edward Meinel, Frank Lock, George R. Crawford, Thomas J. Gaines, W. L. Perrin, William Morgan, E. Litchfield, F. G. Gillespie, Lockwood & Forman, J. S. Frelinghuysen, W. T. Teale, Hugo Schumann, Charles L. Case, Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard, John M. Whiton & Co., S. P. Blagden, Daniel D. Whitney, A. & J. H. Stoddart, E. A. Walton, Frank T. Stimson, F. G. Voss, Harold Herrick, Walter S. Alley, A. D. Irving, E. C. Jameson, F. H. Crum, C. A. Garthwaite, Augustus Colson, Ward Williams, J. R. McCay, Withers & Mills, Gustav Kehr, Price & Bricklemaier, J. W. Durbrow, Crum & Forster, M. J. Ennis, G. W. Burchell, and T. Y. Brown.

In addition, President F. C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company sent the following letter to President Holahan in regard to the nature of the proposed Ramapo contract

I inclose herewith a protest against the so-called Ramapo scheme for supplying the city with water, and recommending the use of the harbor water for extinguishing fires, sprinkling streets, and flushing sewers. It is signed, as you will observe, by the representatives of ninety-eight insurance companies, and will indicate to your honorable board the position of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters by a preponderating majority vote on this important question, as to which they have been misrepresented.

Will you permit me to caution you against executing the contract now in your hands with the Ramapo Company in the form in which it has been prepared, and which provides only that the water shall be delivered (I quote from the contract) "at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet above mean tide level." If the contract should be signed in this form and it should be found (as it would be found) that the pressure at the point of delivery, viz., to the pipe system of the city, would be inadequate, the Ramapo Company could claim that they had still complied with their contract, which did not guarantee a pressure of 300 feet head in the city, but referred to the elevation of the reservoir, and that the lower pressure at the point of delivery was due to the loss by frictional head incident to the distance the water had to travel through pipes from the distributing reservoir.

The stipulation of the contract should be that the water is to be delivered to the city with a gravity head or pressure at the hydrant, without the use of standpipes, force pumps, or other artificial pressure, of not less than 300 feet, or 129 pounds to the square inch. I feel confident that the Ramapo Company would not sign the contract in this form, notwithstanding that the clear implication of the form of contract they have submitted and the phraseology of the circulars and papers they have placed before your board is that they intend to deliver water in accordance with a pressure at the hydrant of 300 feet head, or its equivalent, 129 pounds to the square inch. In other words, I hold that your honorable board has been imposed upon, and I take it for granted you would not sign the contract in its present shape after this warning, and without further expert investigation.

I may add that not only the New York Board of Fire Underwriters but also the National Board of Fire Underwriters have been committed by resolutions, unanimously adopted, to the proposition that private ownership of water supply for cities should always be a dernier resort, only to be contemplated where the municipality cannot provide its own water supply. For myself, I am willing to stake what little reputation I enjoy for expert knowledge on this subject on the assertion that in the case of New York it is not at all necessary for the city to depend on any private company for its water supply, and that it will have all it needs if it proceeds along its own present lines of development.

Permit me to add that the use of harbor water for the purposes named is not new; it has already been in successful operation in the cities of Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Cleveland, and salt water for such purposes has been used for more than a quarter of a century past in thirty or forty English cities and towns.

I hold myself ready to appear before your honorable board at any time to answer any questions on this important subject.

Wednesday's Weather Forecast:

For the entire United States, or all the English Isles: a cold day, skies grey and overcast; increasing cloudiness Thursday and Saturday.

This perhaps explains why everybody is in the mood for grey overcoats.

Medium weight, light greys, dark greys, and black—just flecked with white, $40; grey whipcord and loose basket weave grey cheviots, silk lined, $30; grey basket weave cheviot, serge-lined, and rough grey diagonals, $22; grey cheviots, $20, $18, and $16.

But big as is this stock of greys it's but a fraction of the entire stock—a stock containing everything good in overcoats, short, long or between; light medium or heavy weight.

We make to fit.

You'll buy the Columbia-Shamrock scarf—if you're still in the Race.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate promotes digestion and corrects acidity of the stomach.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AGAINST THE AHEARN LAW.

Decision of Justice Stover Declares It Is Unconstitutional.

The Ahearn law, which provides for the appointment of referees to pass on claims of officials acquitted of charges preferred against them, was again declared unconstitutional yesterday, this time by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Ex-Policeman Adolph S. Wasserman filed a claim with the Controller for money which he expended some years ago in defending himself against a charge of assault before the Police Commissioners and in the courts. In his opinion in the case Justice Stover follows the line of argument used by Justice Maddox in deciding that the law is unconstitutional.

THE PARNELL MEMORIAL

Courtesies to be Extended to Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin.

Members of the Parnell Memorial Committee called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and requested him to extend to Lord Mayor Daniel Tallon of Dublin the courtesies of the city on the arrival of the Lord Mayor, with John E. Redmond, on Oct. 18. The Mayor replied that he would extend to the Lord Mayor every courtesy due the office.

Justice Wauhope Lynn, who acted as spokesman for the committee, said nearly all the Irish societies in the city were represented, and that the object of the committee was to build a memorial to Parnell, who represented more than the Irish people, inasmuch as he stood for human liberty.

"I am in sympathy with the movement to erect a memorial to Charles Stewart Parnell," said the Mayor, "and I shall take great pleasure in receiving Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond, and extending to them every courtesy due to emissaries on so praiseworthy a mission and to a man occupying the exalted position of Lord Mayor of Dublin." The committee expressed satisfaction at the Mayor's promise and withdrew.

Chicago Man Dies in New York.

B. L. Anderson, seventy years old, a wealthy mirror manufacturer of Norwood Park, Chicago, died early yesterday morning in the Bay State Hotel, at 363 Broadway, from heart disease. Mr. Anderson came to New York on business Thursday. On Friday some business friends, including a Mr. Miller, arrived in the city, and all stopped at this hotel. Mr. Miller knew that Mr. Anderson was used to taking a walk early every morning. Mr. Miller found Mr. Anderson's door locked late in the morning. Manager Green of the hotel looked over the transom and saw Mr. Anderson lying in bed undressed. An ambulance surgeon was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and he said the man had died from heart disease while asleep. Mr. Anderson was well-known in Chicago, where he had lived for forty-seven years. He leaves a wife and two sons. Mr. Miller took charge of the body.

Woman Killed by Gas.

Mrs. M. B. Gaunt, Superintendent of the Douglass Employment Agency, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was found dead from illuminating gas in her room, at 111 East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. Death is believed to have been accidental. She had about $100 worth of jewelry in her possession, and seemed to have money. She had rented the room a week ago. It was said that she had separated from her husband.

Mr. Eppinger to Marry Miss Vogel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Vogel announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Jesse I. Eppinger of New York. It is understood that the reception will be at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 15.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.

About 400 pairs,—Swiss Renaissance, Point Arabe, Point de Paris,—new patterns,—full size,—per pair, $3.50, $5.00, $6.50 & $8.50.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains,—a wide range of novel designs,—per pair, $6.50, $8.50 & $11.50.

Sash Curtains to match, $3.50 to $5.75 per pair.

Point Arabe Bed Sets,—spread and two pillow shams, $15.00 per set.

PORTIÈRES.

Venetian Velour, Reversible Portières, finished with heavy rope edging, 3¼ yards long.

Colors:—Empire Red, Burgundy, Turquoise, Reseda, Terra Cotta, Nile, Tuscan and Havana, $8.50 per pair.

Oriental Portières,—suitable for hall, dining or smoking room, $6.00 per pair.

Cushion Covers,—satin damas, brocade, brocatelle, plain or figured velour; and tapestries,—24 inches square, 25c., 50c., 75c., & $1 each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Ladies, Your Opportunity is now—and right here in our Women's Department.

Golf Capes, in the new plaid back materials—$10.

A superb line in exquisite colorings, $15 to $25.

A striking and well-made Golf or Rainy Day Skirt—$5.00.

Better ones—in a large variety of "smart" fabrics—$7.50, $9, $10.50, $12 & $15.

These are preaching prices.

Store on...

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

MRS. THOMAS F. RYAN'S GIFT.

Increases Land Donation to a Sisterhood in Washington.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of this city has increased her gift of land to the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration in Washington, D. C. She originally purchased a plot 70 feet front and 145 feet deep on V Street as a site for the new Convent of the Blessed Sacrament. Her second purchase of an adjoining 20 feet of land is designed to afford more room for the proposed structure.

Mrs. Ryan's gift covers half a block of ground in one of the most fashionable sections of the National capital.

TO WEIGH ALL MAILS.

Data of the Business of Post Offices to be Obtained.

For thirty-five days, beginning at midnight last night, additional work will be laid upon every Post Office in the United States by an order of the Postmaster General requiring the weighing and record of all mail matter leaving each office during that period. Report of the results will be forwarded to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, the information thus obtained to be used in compiling statistics of the postal business of the country.

At the New York Post Office elaborate arrangements have been made to facilitate the new work, many additional scales being hired for that purpose. The mail will be weighed, according to classification, in groups, as first, second, and third and fourth class matter. Free Government mail and mailing equipment will have separate classification, and the whole will be collected into summaries as mail matter originating in New York City and mail sent out over railroads. This is the first time in many years that a general weighing of the mails has been made, and of the enormous increase in volume of the Post Office business during that time reliable estimates have been difficult to obtain. The present collection of data is intended to place future estimates upon a more sound basis.

Post Office Gig Service.

Postmaster Van Cott has also decided to establish a gig service to assist in the collection of down-town mails. These gigs will be stationed at points in Broadway, and will receive mail's from collecting carriers, taking it directly to the Post Office, thus enabling the collectors to go back to their routes and complete their collections. These gigs will be employed only in the afternoons, when the boxes frequently become jammed with the accumulation of letters.

Increase in Post Office Receipts.

The gross receipts at the General Post Office and branch stations for the past three months were $2,036,746.36. For the corresponding period last year the receipts were $1,890,818.71, showing an increase of $145,927.65, or 7.72 per cent., for the quarter. The receipts for September were $759,388.49, and for the corresponding month last year $715,110.50, an increase of $44,227.90.

John A. Reilly Discharged.

John A. Reilly of 61 Sutton Place was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of stealing on Sunday in a street car a watch valued at $20 from Clarence G. Wilson, colored, eleven years old, of 406 West Forty-seventh Street. Reilly declared he had not the slightest knowledge of the watch. Wilson's father was in court, and said he did not wish to press the complaint. Magistrate Pool dismissed the case.

China Dept. Attractions. | China Dept. Attractions.

O'Neill's.

A Seasonable Offering in the CHINA DEPT.

We place on sale to-day for the first time a very attractive line of new Dinnerware and Toilet Sets, all handsomely decorated in the latest designs and colors, and we offer them at remarkably cheap prices.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, peacock blue illuminated border, new gold edges, 112 pieces, 17.98

Royal Blue Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated in entirely new design, 112 pieces, 17.20

100-Piece Dinner Sets, handsome underglaze decorations, gold lined and traced, most exceptional value at 10.29

Fish Sets, handsomely decorated in assorted colors, large platter, twelve plates and sauce-boat complete, for 4.48

A very attractive collection of After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Fancy China of Every Description.

American Porcelain Toilet Sets, handsomely decorated, underglaze in assorted colors
6-Piece Sets, worth $1.65 . . 1.35
9-Piece Sets, worth $3.00 . . 2.25
12-Piece Sets, worth $3.85 . . 3.15

Jardinieres.

A magnificent line of Jardinieres in all the new shapes and decorations, at prices ranging from 25c. upward.

Umbrella Stand.

A special lot of them handsomely painted, log effect, unusually cheap, at 1.25 each.

Fire Sets, Etc.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK & PROMENADE DE LUXE, B'way 44th & 45th Sts. TO-NIGHT, FIRST TIME. THE MAN IN THE MOON JR. All New Features. Remarkable Cast incl. Sam Bernard & "Fougere," Prom. de Luxe, 8 to Midn. Neapolitan Orchestra. SUNDAY Inaug. Grand Concerts, Ch'ce Arts. Eve. Nxt. Orch. $1.50, O.C., $1. Bal. 50c. Gen. adm. 50c

Wallack's WM. H. CRANE. Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Presenting a new American Comedy, PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Monster Vaudeville Bill. Vitagraph Moving Pictures. DEWEY AS IN LIFE! AS IN LIFE! RIVER AND LAND PARADES AND INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, First time. RENAISSANCE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

CASINO!! Last 13 Times! The Rounders SOUVENIRS! Nxt. Tues. Oct. 10—First of Season!

New Schedule to Coney Island.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company discontinued yesterday the operation of through trains to Coney Island over the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road and the Culver Route, and put into effect a schedule of trolley car service to and from the Culver Station at Coney Island, connecting at the Union Station, Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, with elevated trains. Cars left Coney Island at 6, 6:30, 6:45 A. M. and every fifteen minutes thereafter until 10 P. M., then every twenty minutes to midnight. Cars left Union Station at 6:23, 6:53, 7:08 A. M., and every fifteen minutes thereafter to 10:23 P. M., then every twenty minutes to 11:23 P. M. Cars also left the station at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street for Kensington, meeting all through trains at that point.

Next Session of the Mazet Committee.

The next session of the Mazet committee will be held on Thursday, in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, in The Mail and Express Building. Part XI. of the Supreme Court, where the committee has been sitting, is needed for the trial of railroad cases.

Wapiti Deer Born in the Park.

A Wapiti deer was born in the Central Park Menagerie Sunday night. It is fawn colored with white spots, and promises to develop into a handsome animal. Wapiti deer inhabit the Western plains and sometimes grow to a large size.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S 3d way & 30th St. Begins at 8 sharp. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2. LAST WEEK OF E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED ....in...THE KING'S MUSKETEER.... NEXT MONDAY, Mr. Sothern & Miss Harned in the New Play, THE SONG OF THE SWORD. A Romantic Drama by Leo Dietrichstein.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:20. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. ....Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Great triumph scored by Wagner DIE MEISTERSINGER. FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH IN AMERICA. Eves., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats 25c. Next Week—ROMEO & JULIET (in English.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Two Piano Recitals. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8:15. VLADIMIR De Pachmann THE RENOWNED PIANIST. SATURDAY AFTERNOON OCT 21, at 3. Management of Henry Wolfsohn. Sale of reserved seats now open at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 500 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. To-Night, Tschikowsky's Symphony Pathetique.

Special Dewey Attractions This Week. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. NEW MUSIC. Open this morning at 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée WEDNESDAY. THE GHETTO

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée at 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and Broadway. EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. MY INNOCENT BOY. OTIS HARLAN. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. HENRY MILLER IN THE ONLY WAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. JAMES K. In Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance, HACKETT RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Broadhurst's Laugh-lossens. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. SMITH LEFT HOME.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Six Sennetts, 15, 25, 50c. Bonnie Thornton "Chums," Elinore Sisters, 30 others. Big bill! THIS AFT. YACHT RACES REPRODUCED!

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evenings at 8:15. Broadway and 38th St. Matinee Sat. at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ANDREW MACK 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last week of THE LAST OF THE ROHANS. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

5th Ave. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE